Watson 1725 Harl

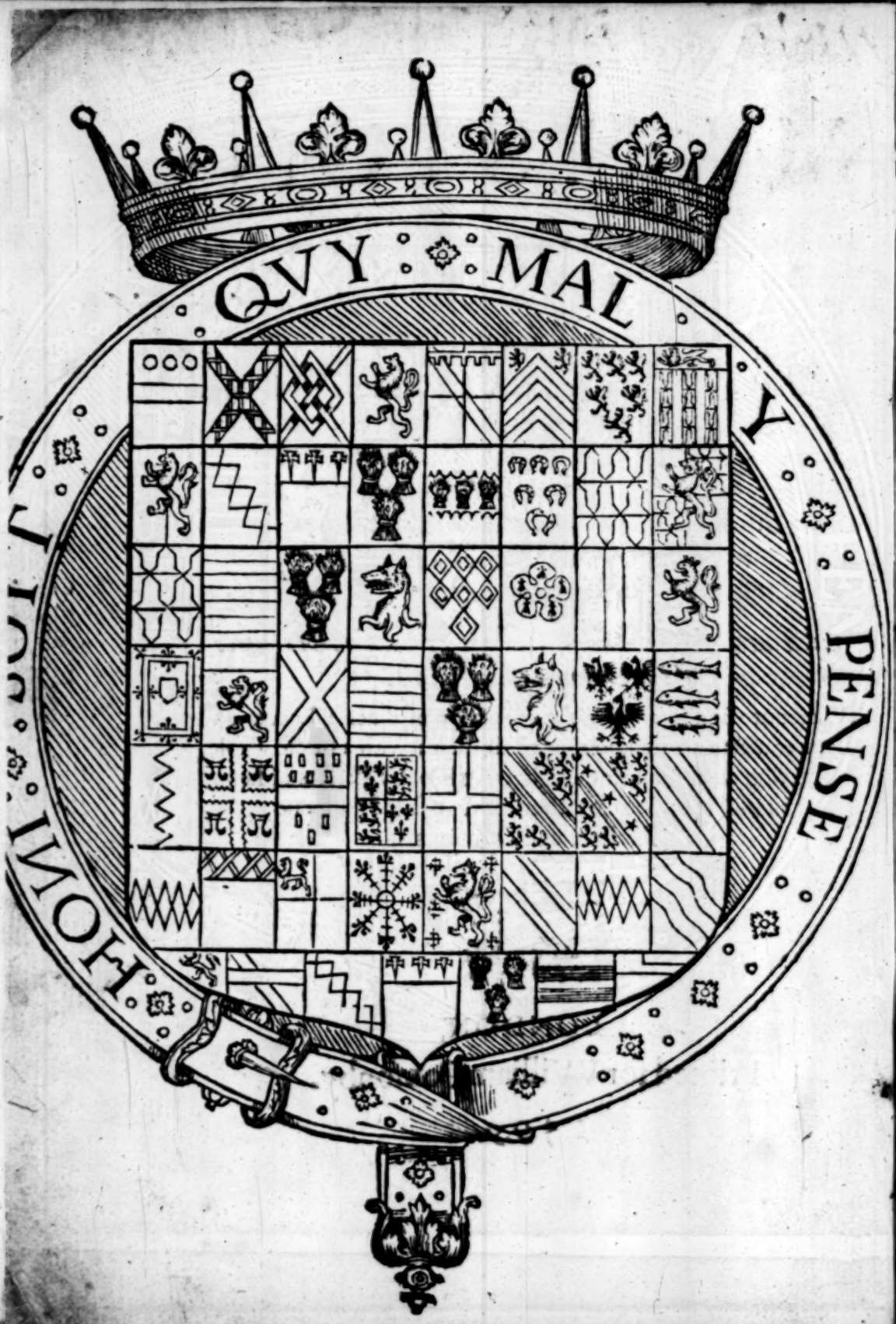
THE MANSION of Magnanimitie.

WHEREIN IS SHEWED THE most high and honorable acts of ſundrie Engliſh Kings, Princes, Dukes, Earles, Lords, Knights and Gentlemen, from time to time performed in defence of their Princes and Countrie: ſet forth as an encouragement to all faithfull ſubiects, by their example reſolutely to addreſſe themſelues againſt all forreine enemies.

Published by RICHARD CROMPTON *an Apprentice of the common Law.* 1599.

Whereunto is alſo adioyned a collection of diuerſe Lawes and Statutes meete to be knowne of all men: with a briefe Table, ſhewing what munition ought to be kept by all ſorts of her Maieſties ſubiects, for the defence of her Highneſſe Realmes and Dominions.

LONDON,
Printed for VVilliam Ponſonby.
1599.


QVY MAL Y PENSE
HONI

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, ROBERT EARLE OF ESSEX AND EWE, EARLE MARshall of England, Viſcount Hereford, Lord Ferrers of Charuley, Bourchier and Louaine, Knight of the *moſt noble order of the Garter, Maiſter of her Maieſties* Horſe, and Ordenance, Chauncellor of the Vniuerſity of *Cambridge, and one of her Highneſſe moſt honorable Priuy* Counſell, RICHARD CRVMPTON deſireth eternall felicitie.

THere is no kingdome (Right honorable) ſo ſtrongly ſeated, or with Caſtles ſo fortified, or that ſo aboundeth in wealth, which without valiant men trained vp in martiall diſcipline, can be defended from the force of the enemy: for the ſtronger or richer the countrey is, the more are the ſnares and ſleights prepared by the enemy to compaſſe and conquer the ſame: for which cauſe, and for that alſo, occaſions of warre are often offered vpon the ſodaine, it is

neceſſary that ſome number of men ſhould be trained vp continually in martiall actions, as in other countries is vſed, and ſo much the rather, where long peace hath bene had, which often taketh away the feare of warre, & cauſeth men to liue too ſecurely and without regard of forreyne danger, whereby they are vnskilfull in warres affaires: and that ſuch trained men may be alwaies ready and able to informe and leade others vnexperiēced in that ſeruice: for it is not the number of men that alwayes obtayneth the victory in battell, but ſuch as are couragious, and well exerciſed in martiall skill, as *Eraſmus* ſayth well: *Non refert quàm numeroſum militem ducas in prælium, ſed quàm fortem, & quàm exercitatum.* *Homer* in theſe few verſes following, ſetteth forth the whole military diſcipline, which reſteth in the valour of the ſouldiers, and their obedience to their Captaines and Leaders.

Eraſmus.

Homer.

Græci fidentes animis audacibus ibant,
Ductorum quamuis premerent formidine vocem.

VVhere he ſayth, that they truſting in their couragious minds, went againſt their enemies, there he commendeth and extolleth their valours in armes: and where he ſayth, they feared the

the commandement of their Captaines, there he highly praiſeth their great diſcretion and modeſty. VVhat bred ſuch fame to the ATHENIANS, who being but ten thouſand, ouerthrew great numbers of the PERSIANS in one battell, in that time when they moſt floriſhed in their conqueſts, and did rule ouer many nations, but valour and skill in the ſouldiers, and obſeruation of orders in battell? By order all things are preſerued and maintayned, and without order all things come to ruine and confuſion, as the Scripture ſayth, *Vbi nullus ordo ibi eſt confuſio*. And as theſe things are requiſite in the ſouldiers, ſo is experience, valour, and skill alſo in the Captaine: for if the blind leade the blind, both fall into the ditch, as the Goſpell witneſſeth: therefore ſuch Captaines are alwayes highly to be honoured, imbraced, aduanced, and rewarded, according to their places, callings, and deſerts, as the defenders in the time of warre of the Prince and ſtate of the kingdome and common-wealth, that they may be incouraged in that ſeruice; and ſuch as lightly eſteeme theſe men, or preferre them which liue idlely and daintily afore them, are ene-

mies to the Common-wealth (as *Oſorius* writeth) and to be taken as the deſtroyers thereof, in that they doe as much as in them lyeth, to lay open their Countrey to the force of the enemie. And becauſe the matter of this Treatiſe concerneth the defence of our Prince and Countrey againſt the enemie, which ſeruice appertaineth moſt properly to men of honour, who ought to hold nothing more deere to them then the ſafety of the ſame, of which they be the chiefe props, ſtayes, defenders, and mayntainers vnder her Maieſtie; I haue thought it conuenient to dedicate this little Treatiſe to a man of ſuch ſtate, and vnto your honour chiefly, to the ende you may therein ſee the notable actes of Chiualrie performed in that ſeruice, that thereby you may be incouraged to followe their ſteppes, and increaſe the fame, honour, and renowme, which you haue attayned in your late valiant ſeruice at CALES in SPAINE, and elſe where. Humbly beſeeching your honor to accept this my ſmall labour, as a token of my deſire to cõmend your Honourable name to poſteritie.

At your Honors commaund.

RICHARD CROMPTON.

AN ORATION TO BE MADE BY THE GENERAL TO THE WHOLE ARMIE AFORE THE BATTEL.

ALthough Warres are by all good meanes to be eſchued, for the auoiding of the great effuſion of bloud that thereby often doth enſue, yet when intollerable wrongs and iniuries are offered, either by a forreine Prince, or his ſubiects, & no recompence is made for the ſame, warre muſt be taken in hand: and *Bodinus* ſaith; *Bella non niſi propulſandæ iniuriæ, ac pacis cauſa ſuſcipienda ſunt*: that is, Warres are to be entred into, to withſtand iniuries, and to procure peace. The cauſes which haue drawne vs at this preſent into the field againſt theſe our enemies, are knowne to many of you, namely, how theſe our enemies moſt violently and in warlike maner, with Enſignes diſplayed, in the time of peace, without anie proclamation of Warre firſt made, according to the lawes of Armes, haue entred into our territories and countrey, burned ſome of our Churches, defaced the auncient monuments of our elders, put multitudes of her Maieſties people to the ſword, yea women and children, waſted their dwellings with fire, deſpoiled them of their goods, and rauiſhed moſt ſhamefully their wiues, daughters & kinſwomen, euen afore their faces: to be ſhort, there is no cruelty or tyrannie whatſoeuer which might be deuiſed, but they haue afflicted her Highneſſe ſubiects therewith, without all pitie or mercie. For which due recompence hath

The cauſe of the war muſt be publiſhed, that it may appeare to ariſe vpon iuſt occaſions, which much doth encourage the ſouldier to fight.

bene diuerſe times by her Maieſties Embaſſadours required, and yet none is made. Therefore either we muſt with ſword and fire be reuenged of theſe moſt extreme dealings, or otherwiſe they will be encouraged to attempt the like: yea, they will account vs men of no courage, but cowards and baſe hearted; a name which to our nation hath bene alwayes moſt odious, in that it hath bin accounted valorous in armes in all countries, as one writeth:

Anglia Biſtonio gens ſemper inclita Marte.

Euerie man is borne once to die, and how, when, or where, is moſt vncertaine: and to giue our liues for our countrie, hath alwayes among all nations (and among the heathen) bene reputed an honorable thing, whereby euerlaſting fame is attained, and left to poſteritie as the noble Orator *Tully* ſaith: *Hys maiores noſtri, qui ob rem publicam obierunt, pro breui vita diuturnam memoriam reddiderunt*: that is, To them which haue loſt their liues for the common wealth, for a ſhort life they haue yeelded euerlaſting memorie. There is no difference betwixt the greateſt perſon & the meaneſt man, whē they are both dead, if there be no vertues or deedes of fame done by them, whereby to commend their name to poſteritie. Therefore euerie man that deſireth to liue in name when he is dead, ought to endeuour himſelfe to leaue ſome memorie of his vertues or worthie acts, that it may appeare that once he liued here, elſe being laid in his graue, he ſhall ſoone be forgotten. Riches and beautie (ſaith *Saluſt*) do vaniſh ſoone away, but vertues and deeds of fame are euerlaſting: which ſith our liues are ſhort & momentanie, we muſt by this meanes make perpetuall. A glorious death is alwayes to be preferred afore a life ſtained with reproch and infamie.

If you will conſider what miſeries and calamities happen where the enemy preuaileth, look backe into the hard dealing of William Duke of Normandie, when he conquered this Lande: it ought greatly to encourage you in this ſeruice againſt the enemy. Did not he alter the whole ſtate and gouernment of our Countrey? Did he not make new Lawes, altogither profitable for himſelfe and his Normans, and hurtfull to our Nation? Did he not ſpoile ſundry of the Engliſh Nobles and others, of their lands and poſſeſſions contrary to promiſe, yea euen to thoſe Engliſh Lords who ayded him in that Conqueſt? Did not hee lay greeuous taxes, tallages and impoſitions, vpon our Nation? There was no cruelty, no miſery, no ſeruitude or bondage which could be deuiſed, but he afflicted them therewith, as by our Chronicles euidently appeareth: and ſhall we looke for any other if our enemies ſhoulde preuaile? The wiſe Cato ſaid, *Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum,* Cato. Happy is he that can beware by others dãgers & miſhap. Now therefore, if euer you will ſhew your loyaltie to your Prince, and loue to your Countrey: your naturall affection to your old father and aged mother, to your deer wiues and ſweet children, which cannot defend themſelues: if euer you will ſhew your ſelues careful to preſerue your poſterities that ſhall ſucceed: if euer you deſire to maintaine the Honour and Worſhip of the houſes whereof you are deſcended: if euer you will ſhewe your ſelues to come of the ſeed and generation of your valiant aunceſtors & courageous forefathers: if euer you will leaue Honor or fame to your poſterities of your valour in Armes, wherby your offpring may be incouraged to follow your ſteps, nowe is the time or neuer. Plucke vppe therefore your hearts like

men, and ſet your reſt vppon it, determining with your ſelues rather to die in field in defence of your Prince and countrey, then that theſe myſeries ſhoulde happen vnto vs: if you turne your faces (which God defend) then ſhall our Prince bee indangered, the ſtate of our Common-wealth ouerthrowne, we ſhall be ſlaine as thicke as motes in the ſunne; our fathers, mothers, wiues and children ſhall be deſtroyed; our wiues, our daughters and kinſwomen rauiſhed and defloured afore our faces, ſtraungers ſhall poſſeſſe our lands and liuings; and wee that now liue in honor, worſhip and credit, and as it were at our owne hearts eaſe, ſhall then be made ſubiects, bondmen, ſlaues, and peſaunts to Forreners and ſtrangers, and then ſhall al the myſeries before remembred, or which can be deuiſed be laide vpon vs.

There is no cauſe (my good friendes and fellowes in Armes) why wee ſhould ſtande in feare or doubt of theſe proud Spaniardes, though they farre exceede vs in number, nor of their hauty lookes or great bragges: for they are of no greater force or ſtrength now then they were in former times, when vnder the conduct of that worthy & couragious Prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon to K. Edw. the 3. a ſmall Army of Englishmen, paſſed in deſpite of them through Nauarre into Spaine, & there euen in the midſt and bowels of their own countrey, ouerthrewe at Nadres the vſurping K. Henry the baſtard, with diuers of his Nobility, and 60000. of the braueſt fighting men in Spaine, & erected in his place Don Pedro their lawful Prince, cõpelling the Nobility and citties to receiue him. Beſides, the valorous conqueſt atchieued by Iohn Duke of Lanc. brother to the ſaid Prince in Galicia, againſt Don Iohn,

ſonne

ſonne of the ſaid Henry the vſurping baſtard. What famous victorie the noble K. Rich. the firſt obtained againſt the Souldan of Egypt and the K. of Cypres in their owne territories, and made the ſaid K. of Cypres do homage for that kingdome to the crown of Engl. Beſides other Nations which haue often receiued ſundry great ouerthrowes at our hands, thogh they were mighty in Armes, ſuch was the wil of God, who giueth victory where he pleaſeth.

And for that praiſe and rewards are due for iuſt deſerts, if you will ſhew your ſelues valiant Captains and couragious ſouldiors in this ſeruice, of which I haue no doubt, and wherof I wil (God willing) make true report vnto her Ma. you may be aſſũted, that as ſhe wil highly commend you, ſo you ſhalbe rewarded accordingly: for ſhe holds ſuch as you to be the chiefe defenders of her ſtate and Commonwealth againſt the enemy, and regardeth not ſuch as liue daintily & at eaſe before men of your quality: For they (as Oſorius affirmeth) which prefer ſuch before men of your condition, are to be held ſubuerters of their countrey, in laying it open to the enemy, & in defrauding the ſame of her neceſſary defence & ſafeguard. And for my part I aſſure you on my Honor, that whatſoeuer perſons you ſhall take priſoners, & whatſoeuer thing ſhall fal into your hãds of the ſpoile (after the battel) you ſhal enioy the ſame with good wil, as the law of Armes requireth: to the end ye may the rather be incouraged in this action now in hand: for I hold it no reaſon that you ſhould abide the brunt of battell, and not retaine and enioy the ſame which you ſhall obtaine with the venturing of your liues and loſſe of your bloud. And againe, the rather to encourage you in this ſeruice, ſee how gratiouſlie and carefully her Ma. and the

whole ſtate of the Parliament haue prouided for the keeping and releeſe of ſuch of you which bee common ſouldiers, which ſhal happen to be maimed in her wars, which afore her daies was neuer done.

And now to the end we may the rather preuaile againſt our enemies, I exhort and aduiſe you (noble Captains & valiant Gentlemen) attempt nothing in your fury without due conſideration firſt had, for ſuch enterpriſes are not holden to proceede of courage and valour, but rather of raſhneſſe, which often bringeth danger to the whole Army. And you courágious ſouldiors, ſubmit your ſelues to the order and direction of your chieftaines and leaders, of whoſe great experience and skill in martiall affaires, you ſhall not need to doubt, by reaſon of their continuall training vp therin: and ſo much the rather you muſt thus do, becauſe you are not yet ſuch men of vnderſtanding in warlike diſcipline: So did the noble Græcians as Herodotus writeth, whereby ſmall companies gaue ſundry notable ouerthrowes to great multitudes of the Perſians in battel, euen when they were in their chiefeſt conqueſts, & moſte triumphed of their glorious victories. Where no order is (the ſcripture ſaieth) there is confuſion and vtter ruine. Keepe therefore your rankes, break not your arraies, ſtand faſt in your places to which you are appointed; for out of doubt as obſeruation of orders in battell is neuer without hope of victory, ſo doth diſorder open the way to the enimy to ouerthrow you. If you keepe order you ſhall be euen like a ſtrong Bulwarke againſt the enimie, which they will with all their forces attempt to breake, being the only way to gaine them victorie: of which purpoſe if they faile, then they will bee vtterly diſcomfited and fall into

Herodotus.

your

your hands. To conclude, forſomuch as the chance of war is vncertaine, and the ſequele therof ſtandeth doubtful, although the cauſes afore remembred, ought greatly to encourage you in this ſeruice, and to hope of victory: yet let vs all make our ſelues readie for whatſoeuer it ſhall pleaſe God to lay vpon vs, and let vs make our humble prayers to Almighty God, confeſſing our ſinnefull liues, and heartilie repent vs thereof, who giueth grace in the very inſtance of time: as by the example of the theefe which was hanged with our Sauior Chriſt appeareth; who vſed theſe few words vnto him. Lorde, remember mee when thou commeſt into thy kingdome. And Chriſt ſaid vnto him, This day ſhalt thou be with me in Paradice. And let vs cal vpon him for his gracious aſſiſtance againſt our enemies, who no doubt wil ayde and defend vs againſt them according to his promiſe: for heauen and earth ſhall paſſe, before one iôte of his Couenant or promiſe, which he hath made to ſuch as ſerue and feare him ſhal faile, as the ſcripture doth plainely teſtifie. Now let vs all kneele down and lift vppe our hartes to the throne of Gods Maieſty & pray.

ALmightie God, father of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt, maker of all things, Iudge of all men, we acknowledge and bewaile our manifold ſinnes and wickedneſſes, which we from time to time moſt greeuouſlie haue committed againſt thy diuine Maieſtie, prouoking moſt iuſtly thy wrath and indignation againſt vs, we doe earneſtly repent and are hartily ſorie for theſe our miſdoinges, haue mercie vpon vs moſt mercifull Father for thy bleſſed ſon our Lord Ieſus Chriſts ſake, forgiue al our offences paſt, & graunt that we may euer hereafter ſerue and pleaſe thee in

newneſſe of life, to the honor and glory of thy holy name, through our onely mediator and aduocate Ieſus Chriſt our Lord. And O thou moſt mighty God, that art the King of kings, and Lord of lords, and gouernour of all things, whoſe power no creature is able to reſiſt, ſtretch out thy mighty arme and come, help vs, and be our defence, for without thee, vaine is the help of man. We go not againſt this multitude truſting in our owne ſtrength, but in thy name, and in thy moſt gratious ayde and aſſiſtance, let them know that thou art the Lord of hoaſts, and the onely giuer of victory, and deliuer them into our hands (if it be thy good pleaſure) that we may glorify thy holy name through Ieſus Chriſt our Lord, to whom with thee & the holy Ghoſt that moſt ſweet comforter, that art one in three, and three in one true and euerlaſting god, be all honor, glory and praiſe for euer and euer, ſo be it.

Now in the name of God almighty aduance our Standards, diſplay your Enſignes, and ſet vpon them couragiouſly, for the honor of your prince and country, for all England prayeth for our good ſucceſſe in this buſines this day.

THE MANSION
of Magnanimitie.

¶ Of the ſtrength of this Realme, in reſpect of the ſcituation, pleaſantneſſe of ayre, fruitfulneſſe of ſoile, aboundance of al ſorts of Graine, Cattell, and other neceſſaries for the vſe of man: how it is repleniſhed with thouſands of couragious & valiant men, wherby to withſtand all forren inuaſion. Alſo how it is defended with many ſtrong holdes in places needfull, and furniſhed with a Royall Nauy, with munition ſufficient to incounter the enemy.

Chap. 1.

ALthough I doubt not, both in reſpect of your loyalties to her Maieſtie, and fidelities to her Crown (things due by all Lawes from euery true Subiect to his Prince and Soueraigne gouernor) and alſo of the great loue and affection that euery man doth naturally beare to his natiue Cuntrey, but that you wil be alwaies ready with hart and hand to ioyne in the defence of theſe againſt the enemy; yet haue I thought it not vaine to ſet downe ſome ſpeciall cauſes and reaſons, which ſhall the rather moue vs hereunto. Amongſt which (as in the firſt parte of this booke I will commend to your conſiderations) the ſtrength of our Country in regard of the ſcituation therof, how our countrey is inuironed with the maine Sea, ſauing that part onely adioyning to Scotlād, which is a ſufficiēt defence to this realme, in that the Quēnes moſt excellent Maieſtie & the noble King of that country are moſt ſurely linked, as well in reſpect of the nērneſſe of bloud, as alſo by reaſon of moſt honourable couenants and agrēmentes of league, peace, and amity (which by

The firſt cauſe of incouragement in reſpect of the ſcituation of our Countrey.

by Gods grace ſhall long continue) concluded and paſſed betwixt them, ſo that we may well aſſure our ſelues that none can come to vs but by ſhipping: wherby what aduantage we haue that ſtand vpon the firme land, ready to receiue or defend the enimy, which muſt lie open to our forces from the ſea, euery man of any reaſonable ſence or vnderſtanding may eaſily conceiue.

It is placed in that part of the world which is temperate, neither vered with too much heat, nor oppreſſed with ouer much colde as many other Countries be. It is alſo of a moſt delicate & holſome ayre, full of pleaſant ſprings, fountaines, and riuers. A Country of fruitfull ſoile, yelding Corne of all ſorts, abundance of Wooll, Allom, Copper, Mines of Leade, Tin, Iron, Stone, Wood, Seacole, Pittes to make Salt of, and of all manner of Cattell, Horſes, Fowles & Fiſhes: Beaſts of Venery, of all kindes plentiful, and all other things neceſſary for mans ſuſtenance, vſe and pleaſure. A Country apt for traffick by ſea, from all places of the world: in reſpect whereof, we are of our ſelues better able to liue then any other nation vnder the Sunne. Camden maketh mention of an old Orator ſpeaking in praiſe of England, as followeth: *O fortunata & omnibus beatior terris Britannia, quæ Conſtantinũ Cæſarem prima vidiſti; meritò te omnibus Cœli ac ſoli bonis natura donauit, in qua nec rigor eſt nimius hyemis, nec ardor æſtatis, in qua ſegetũ tãta eſt fœcũditas, vt muneri b. vtriuſq; ſufficiat, et Cereris et Liberi: in qua nemora ſine immanibus beſtijs, terra ſine ſerpentib. noxijs, cõtrà pecorum mitium innumerabilis multitudo, lacte diſtenta, & onuſta velleribus: certe, quod propter vitam diligitur longiſſimi dies, et nullæ ſine aliqua luce noctes, dum illa littorum extrema planities non attollit vmbras, noctiſque metam cœli & ſiderum trãſit aſpectus, vt ſol ipſe qui nobis videtur occidere, ibi appareat præterire.*

Commodities of our countrey.

Camd ſol. 3

This Conſtantine receiued the faith of Chriſt firſt in England Annales I. Stow fol. 46. An. 306.

That is. O thou happy England and more bleſſed then all lands, that firſt of all haſt ſeene Conſtantine the Emperor: whom nature hath indued with all the commodities of the firmament and land, wherin is neither too much rigor of winter, nor heat o

ſummer

ſummer: where is great fruitfulnes of Corne for bread and drinke; Woods alſo without hurtfull Beaſts; the Land without noyſome Serpents: where likewiſe are innumerable multitudes of Cattel giuing milke, and Sheep loaden with fleeſes of wooll: and that which Life doth greatly deſire, the daies are there very long, neither is there any night without ſome glimmering of light, by reaſon, that the Plaines of the Sea coaſts doth not yeeld much ſhaddow, and the ſight of the Starres and firmament doth paſſe away ſo quietly, that the Sunne which ſeemeth to vs to go downe, may there appeare as it were but to paſſe by.

Alſo in that this Realme is repleniſhed with infinit thouſands of valiant and couragious Men, able to giue battell to the greateſt prince in Europe (for Caſtles are of ſmal account where valour in armes wanteth.) Cleomines **the Emperor beholding a towne by arte and nature mightily defended, called ſuch** *Latebras muliebres*, alurking place for Women **ſaying:**

The ſecond cauſe of incouragement valiant men. Caſtles. Cleomines. Bod.lib.5.c.5

Neque Ciuitatis robur poſitum eſt in mutis lapidibus, ſed in præſtanti fortiſſimorum ciuium virtute, qui pro aris, pro liberis, pro libertate, pro ciuitate, pro fama, & pro vita dimicabunt.

What ſhould moue a man to fight.

The ſtrength of a Citty (ſaith he) reſteth not in dumb wals, but in the force of valiant Men which fighte for their religion, Children, libertie, Cities, fame and for their liues.

And ſuch as are deſperate and reſolute, are moſt méteſt for the ſame as he writeth alſo.

Nihil periculoſius eſt, quam deſperatis hominibus prælium cõmittere.

There is nothing more dangerous then to fight with deſperate men. Bod.lib.5.c.5

And remember as an example ẏ battell of Poytiers **in** France **where** Iohn **the french King with a great number of his nobilitie were taken priſoners, & the reſt were put to flight, with about ten thouſand Engliſhmen, the french being almoſt fifty thouſand. This was done by** Edward **prince of Wales eldeſt ſonne to King** Edward **the third, and** Eraſmus **ſaith alſo,** *ẏ demum vtiles ſũt Bello milites, quibus decretum eſt in prælio, aut vincere aut mortem oppetere,* Poytiers. Stow 15[illegible] Eraſ.Append. Apoth.337.

They are meeteſt for War, which determine to win the fielde or elſe to die. But yet Caſtels and Fortreſſes are not to be condemned, but muſt be vſed as a meane for the better defence of the enimy.

Caſtles.

¶ How much we are bound to the Almighty God, that hath giuen vs ſo gratious a Prince to raigne ouer vs, and what good things we daily receiue of her gracious goodneſſe toward vs; and alſo how happy we are that are her Highneſſe ſubiects in reſpect of other Nations, which are charged with continuall Taxes, Tallages, and Impoſitions, and beſides that liue in great bondage and ſeruitude, of which things we are freed.

Chap. 2.

Third cauſe of incouragement.

NOw in reſpect of a moſt ſingular and further cauſe of incouragment herein, let vs conſider how much we are bound to god, in that it hath pleaſed him to giue vs ſo gratious a Soueraigne Lady and Quæne to raigne ouer vs, one of our owne nation: which is obſerued in the ſacred ſcripture as a great bleſſing of god, as in the booke of Deuteronomy doth appeere, and of the right line and deſcent of the noble kings and Princes of this Realme: for foren princes are allwayes miſliked of the people to raign ouer them; as Oſorius ſaith, *Quoties accidit vt in aliqua regione, vel hæreditario iure, vel matrimonio, vel quauis alia ratione, princeps aliquis ex exteris gentib. ad regnandū vocetur, id populis ſibi perniciosum fore ſuſpicatur*. One vnder whom we haue enioyed ſuch common peace and quietneſſe theſe 39. yeares & more, as the like hath not bæne heard of, neither is to be founde in any record or Chronicle ſithence the Conqueſt to this daie, for the like time of gouernment: One ſtudious to aduance, ſet forth and maintaine the honour and glory of Almightie God: one deſirous to raigne with mercy, with loue, with pitty, and tender compaſſion, and not by tyranny, not by

Oſor. fol. 19.

effuſion of blond, neither alwaies by inflicting the extremitie of her lawes vpon ſuch as iuſtly haue deſerued the execution of the ſame: And is the rather induced to mercy and pittie, by experience of her owne troubles (moſt vniuſtly laid vpon her in her ſiſters daies) ſo as it is right'y ſaid: *Nihil eſt enim quod magis inuitat homines ad miſericordiam tribuendam quam humanam miſeriam experiri; vnde rectiſſime Regina Dido apud Vergiliũ inquit, Non ignara mali miſeris ſuccurrere diſco.* There is nothing that more doth moue men to bee merciſull, then to haue experience of the miſery of man; whereof Queene Dido (as Virgill maketh mention) ſaid very well: I haue learned being not ignorant of euill, how to he'pe them that are in miſerie. Aeneid lib. 1.

She is alſo bountifull to ſuch as deſerue well of her Maieſtie and of their countrey, in whom the ſaying of Ouid the Poet, which he ſpake of the clemencie and liberality of Ceſar is verified: Ouid de ponto lib. 2.

Eſt piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox,
Cuique dolet quoties cogitur eſſe ferox.

The Prince is ſlow to puniſh, and ready to rewarde, and ſorrowfull when he is forced to puniſh any. And again he ſaith of him:

Qui cum triſte aliquid, ſtatuit, fit triſtis & ipſe,
Cuique fere pœnam ſumere, pœna ſua eſt.

When the Prince doth ordain puniſhment to any he is ſad alſo, & where any is puniſhed he taketh it as it were don to himſelf.

She is a moſt milde Prince, not fearefull to behold or to be ſpoken vnto,

Nulle in fronte minæ nec formidabile lumen, Ouid metamor. li. 2. f. 30.

But with moſt benign and gracious countenances receiueth and anſwereth the petitions & ſupplications of her ſubiects: ſhe is of that honorable and princely diſpoſition in all things, that euen the greateſt Princes do honor her. And in that hir Ma. hath fortified the borders of this realme in places dãgerous for inuaſion, with ſuch caſtels and ſtrong holds, & with a mighty nauy of warlike ſhips, and furniſhed her kingdome with ſuch abundãce of armor & all other things neceſſary for the wars and defence of her cuntry & people, as the like hath not bin ſeen in any Princes dayes before her time. 4 cauſe of incoragemẽt. Fortification of the realme.

If

Miserable cõditions of other people.

If we will consider the miserable conditions of such Nations as liue vnder Princes where the pleasure of the Prince standeth for law, and where the king saith:

Sic volo, sic Iubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas:

Iuuenal.

So I will, so I command, my will shall stand for reason: And compare the same with our happy state, we haue iust cause to thinke our selues much bound to God: for our Princes not

Good lawes.

only make good and wholsome lawes, but are wel pleased also to be ordered by them, & in the day of their Coronation take

Oathe.

a solemne Oath vpon the holy booke of God to indeuor themselues, that the same lawes shall be obserued and executed to

Osor. fo. 105.

all indifferently. And therein is the difference (saith Osorius) betwixt a king and a Tyrant. *Non mediocre discrimen est inter regem atque tyrannum, quòd Rex legibus se deuinctum profitetur, Tyrannus vero in interitu legum omnem dignitatem suam collocandum existimet.*

9. Hen. 3. A most honorable Law.

Among many other, what an Honorable law was made in the 9. yeare of king Henry the third, as followeth: No free man shalbe take or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold, liberties, or free customes, or be outlawed, or exiled, or anie waies destroyed, nor we shall not passe vppon him nor deale with him but by lawfull iudgement of his peeres, or by the

42. li. Ass.

Lawes of the land: we shall sell to no man, wee shall deny nor deferre no man, either of iustice, right, or equitie. By which statute, a Commission granted out of the Chancerie, to take I. N. and seize his goodes and chattels, was iudged void, for that it was done without iudgement or sute of the partie, or other due processe.

Russes.

How happie be we in respect of the Russes, amongst whom there is a lawe, if any man die without issue male (though he haue many daughters) yet the Prince seizeth all his goods to his own vse, except perhaps of his goods he giueth some part amongest the daughters to bestowe them in marriage. And likewise, if a man that is vnfit in his owne person for the warres, hath such wealth that thereby many warriours might be maintained: or that if any of the Courtiers hauing know-

knowledge thereof, doe present his name to the Emperour, the vnhappie man by and by is sent for, and in that instant depriued of all his riches, which with great paines and trauaile all his life time he hath gotten togither, except perchãce some small portion thereof be left, to maintaine himselfe, his wife, children, and familie withall: and then the Emperour bestoweth these goodes amongst his Courtiers according to their deserts, as appeareth in the booke of Nauigation. But no such vse, lawe nor custome, is amongst vs. For if a man haue no sonnes, then his daughters or some other of his line, possesse his landes, and his Executor his goodes, as pleaseth the owner to limit. And when our Prince would haue ayde of her subiects, towards the maintenance of her warres, or for other necessarie respects, she taketh not her subiects lands or goodes from them, neither can so doe by her Highnesse lawes, except they be first thereby condemned, and so forfait them for some offence; but vseth to call a Parliament, and by the assent of all her Nobles and Commons, hath Subsidies and other aydes of her subiects, towards the defraying of som of these charges: and the subsidie or ayde thus granted, if it be of lande for the most part amounteth not to the thirtieth part of the yerely rent of the same: and if it be of goods, reacheth not oftentimes to the fiftieth part thereof. Againe, whereas in France, Flanders, and other Countries, the people pay certain tribute to their princes for some sort of meat and drinke, and for their dwellinges: We are not charged with any such impositions: Neither is such torment vsed here in execution of offenders, as breaking of their legs, armes, and backe, and so laide on a wheele of a cart pitched on a pole, and there to lie till hee be dead, which is common in other Realmes by the Ciuill lawes, but is executed here by hãging onely till he be dead, except it be in case of high treason. Therfore I say we are in these respects most happy, in regarde of other Nations.

Booke of Nauigation fol. 788. 417.

Tributes for meat & drink in other countries.

Torments in execution.

¶ How much we are bound to God that doth assist her maiesty with such graue, wise and most honourable Counsellers: and also diuers and sundry perswasions in respect of the premisses and other things, why we should all resolutely fight in the defiance of the enimy. And of the miseries of warre where the enimy preuaileth.

Chap. 3.

First cause of incoragemēt.

Wise Counsellers.

And a further cause of this incouragment, how much are we bound to God in that it hath pleased him alwaies to assist her Ma. with such honorable counsellers, men of such grauity, truth, faithfulnesse, and wisdome, of such deep skil, consideration, policie, forecast, and experience, as to speak it plainly & simply, no Prince vnder the sun is furnished with the like: or at least with a better, by whose great wisdome, trauel, and indeuour this common peace and quietnesse hath bin so long preserued and mantained. If any thing hath bin intended to the perill of her maiesties person or danger of the state, that hath bēn by them quickly espied, deeply looked into, and with greate wisdome & pollicie in time preuented and auoided, to their great honors & immortall fame; so as in the choise of them her maiesty hath most graciously & wisely considered of the saying of Osorius. *Necesse est vt Regis consiliarij sint maximo ingenio præditi, bonis artibus exculti, longo rerum vsu perfecti, in historijs diligentissime versati, neque præsentia tantum sagaciter odorantes, sed longe in posterum quid vtile futurum Reipub. sit, coniecturā prouidentes: neque solum ingenio & disciplina atque prudentia valeant necesse est, sed sint opus est singulari fide & integritate, & quòd patriam amore atque pietate debita prosequantur.*

Osor. fol. 192.

What men must be counsellers to a K.

That is, It is conuenient that the Kings counsellers be men of great wisdome, very well learned, of long experience, well exer-

exercised in histories, not onely gravely considering of thinges present, but also of things necessary for the good of the whole common wealth in time to come: and it is necessarie that they be not onely prudent, learned, and wise, but likewise of great integritie and fairhfulnesse; and to be such as haue a loue & speciall care and affection to their Countrey.

Salomon saith, Happy is that kingdome where they are many that can giue good counsell. And Iesus the sonne of Syrach affirmeth, where they that are in authority are men of vnderstanding, there the Citty doth prosper. And again Salomon sheweth, where no counsel is, there the people doe perish, but where many are that can giue good counsell there is wealth. Who will not thinke himselfe happy that may dwell in such a strong, pleasant, frée, and plentiful countrey as this is? in a Countrey replenished with such infinit thousandes of valiant men, defended with such strong holdes, appointed with such warlike shippes, and furnished with such aboundance of al other thinges néedeful for the wars and defence against the enimie: where the Gospell is truly preached, where so mercifull and gracious a Prince doth raign, where such Honourable and holsome Lawes are ordayned and executed, and where such graue and wise Counsellors doe gouerne? Who will not fight in the quarrell and defence of these? Who will not giue his life for the safeguard of his olde father, aged mother and déere wife, in defence of his landes and possessions, his goodes and chattels, his libertie and frédome, against all such Forreners and strangers as woulde spoile, waste, and destroy the same? Who will not defend his swéete tender Infantes and Children against such as séeke to slay them? The verie brute Beastes and Fowles will defende not onely themselues by naturall instinctions, but that which is bred of their own bodies. Will not the Brache fight in defence of her whelpes? The Poet describing her nature saith:

Ecclesi. 10. Prou. 11. Words of incouragement

Haud secus atque canis Catulis qui dulcibus astat,
Allatrat que virum ignotum pugnamque capessit.

The

The *Brache* ſtanding to her whelpes, doth barke at the ſtrãge
Tully. man, and offereth him fight in defence of them. And Tully wri-
teth of the propertie of Beaſts in defence of their yong, thus.

Beſtiæ pro ſuo partu ita pugnant vt vulnera accipiant,
Nullos impetus, nullos caſus reformident.

The Beaſts will fight till they bewounded, and feare no force nor violence in defence of their yoong. Will not the fillie Hen ſet vp her fethers, and fiercely flie at the kite or other thinge that commeth nære vnto her chickens? Will not the Tygers fight in defence of their whelps? Will not the Aſſe run thorough the hot fire for ſafeguard of her fole? And will not euerie fowle and beaſt doe the like in their kinde? Then howe much more ought man, being the reaſonable creature of God, fight againſt ſuch as would deſtroy their infantes and children? Did king Priamus when the Grækes entred the ci-
Vir. Eneid. li. 2 tie of Troy, and Pyrrhus the Grecian captaine killed Polytes his ſonne before his face, refraine his voice, his anger or his hand? Nay, did not he ſay to Pyrrhus, Thou wretch, for this ſpite done to me, the gods (if any iuſtice dwell in Heauen, or if they doe right regard) yeld thee thy due reward, that afore my face my ſonne haſt ſlaine? and therewith he caſt his dart at Pyrrhus, but in vaine, for it hung in the boſſe of his buckler, becauſe his ſtrength for age failed him, although hee did for natures ſake thereby ſhew his willing mind to haue bẽ reuenged for ſo heauie and wofull a ſight. Did Eneas the valiant Troian knight, at this time leaue his old father Anchiſes, his louing wife Creuſa, or Aſcanius his yong ſon, among the enemies when Troy was on fire, and ſhifted only for himſelf? No, he rather did chooſe to aduenture the daunger of the enemy, who then euerie where ſwarmed in that Citie, and carried his father on his ſhoulders, and led his ſon in his hand, and appointed his wife to goe through certaine bi-waies in the Cittie, to a place where he would mæte her, and ſo they all ſaue his wife (who it is thoght fell into the enemies hãds) eſcaped: Wherby you may ſee that

Naturæ vis eſt maxima,

The

The force of nature is the greateſt thing in operation that may be: and may well be called *vis maxima*, and the operation of nature cannot be taken away, *Naturam expellas furca, tamen vſque recurrit.* Is there any that can indure to ſee his Wife raviſhed, his daughter deflowred, or his kinſwoman violently forced afore his face? or that can behould his Father, Mother, Wife and Children, Kinſfolkes, his alies and deare friends, to be ſmitten down with the hands of the enimie, and with deadly wounds lie gaſping for breath, and make no reſiſtance? Is there any that hath liued in place of honor or worſhip, or that is of any honeſt ſort, degree or calling, that can like to be a ſubiect, a bondman, a ſlaue, or peſant to any forren prince or ſtate, ſpecialy to a Spaniard who of all other nations is the moſt bloudy, inſolent, vicious and tyranous? Is there any that can endure that ſtrangers ſhall inioy his lands and poſſeſſions, which he and his anceſters haue long had, or his goods or other things, which he with his great paines and trauell hath gathered together to maintaine him ſelfe, his wife and children? Theſe are ſome of the miſeries which happen where the enimy doth preuaile: as for example, Miſeries of warre.

When Wil. D. of Normandy conquered this land, did not he alter the whole ſtate & gouernment therof? Did not he contrary to his oath refuſe King Edwards lawes and made new lawes at his owne will and pleaſure, profitable for himſelfe, but moſt greiuous and hurtful to the Engliſh nation? Did not he ſpoile ſundry both of the nobilitie, and others of the welthier ſort, of al their poſſeſſions & liuings, and gaue them to his Normans notwithſtanding his faire promiſe made at his firſt comming, that he would deale louingly with them? Did not he lay grieuous tares & impoſitions vpon our nation? Did not he cauſe al the land in England to be meaſured & laid vpon euery hide of land (which as Holinſhed ſaith conteined 100 akers) vj.s. which amounted to an ineſtimable ſum, when it came all together into his exchequer? And did not he ſhortly after cauſe all mens goods and chattels to be Holinſh. 303. 297. Acts & Monu. 166. Fab. 6. part. c. 222. & 217. How cruelly Wil. Conqueror dealt with the Engliſhmen. Holinſh. f. 111. Graft. abridg. An. 1085.

valued, and raised thereof also a maruelous great masse of mony to the great greife and impouerishment of our people, who so sore lamented the miserable case wherein they were thrawled, that they hated the Normans in their hartes with deadly mallice: howbeit, the more they spake and seemed to grudge against such sore touls, tallages and cruell oppressions as were daily deuised to their vtter vndoings, the more they were burdened after the manner of the bondage which the children of Israel sometime suffered in Egipt, for on the other side the Normans perceiuing the hatred which the Englishmen did beare towardes them, were sore offended in their mindes, and therefore sought by all manner of waies how to kæpe them vnder. In like sort, did not Wil. Rufus ouerthrow diuers and sundry townes, parishes, villages and buildings, for the space of three miles together, to make thereof a Forrest, which to this day is called the new Forrest for wilde beasts and deare, whereby no small member of the poore lost their houses, their lands and liuings, for the maintenance of sauage beasts, of whose hard dealing in this case, Doctor White Bishop of Winchester hath these verses written as Camden affirmeth so 198.

Holinsh. 313.

27. miles

New forrest Camden 188.

B. of Win.

Templa adimit diuis, fora ciuibus, arua colonis
Rufus, & instituit Beanlensi in rure forestam,
Rex ceruum insequitur, Regem vindicta, Tirellus
Non bene præuisum transfixit acumine ferri.

Did not he cause a greiuous paine to be ordained, insomuch that who so euer did kill any of the same deare he should haue his eies put out: wherevpon many refusing to sustaine such an intollerable yoke of thrauldome as was dayly laid vpon them by the Normans, chose rather to leaue both lands and goods, and after the manner of outlawes got them to the woods with their wiues, children, and seruants, meaning from thenceforth wholy to liue vppon the spoyle of the Countries adioyning, and to take what so euer came first to hand: wherevpon shortlie it came to passe, that no man might

Eies put out for hunting.

might in safetie trauel from his owne house or towne to his neighbours, and euery quiet and honest mans house became as it were a hould or fortresse, and was furnished for defence with Bowes, Arrowes, Billes, Pollaxes, Swordes, Clubbes and Staues, the doores kept locked and strongly boulted, and namely in the night season, for feare to be surprised as it had bin in time of war, and amongst publique enimies. Prayers were made also to almighty God by the maister of the house to saue and defend them, as though they had bin in the middest of the seas in some stormy tempest, by meanes of these hard dealing towards the English nation. The people in the North parts of this Realme did rebell, whome the Normans suppressed, and caused some of their hands to be cut of in token of their rebellious dealings, and others by death to be punished, and take so great a displeasure with the inhabitants of those parts, that he wasted all the land betwixt Yorke and Durham, so that for the space of 90. miles, there was left in manner no habitation for the people: by reason whereof it laie waste and deserte by the space of nine or tenne yeares, so that no greater misery in the earth could happen then that, into the which our nation was now falne. Hands cut off for rebelling.

Likewise, did not he take from the Towns and Citties, from the Bishops and Abbies all their ancient priuiledges and free Customes, to the end they should not onely be cut short and made weaker, but also that they might redeeme the same of him for such somes of money as it pleased him to appointe, to obtaine their quietnesse, and made protestation that as he came to the gouernance of this Realme by plaine conquest, so he would and did seize into his hands the most parte of euerie mans possessions, causing them to redeeme the same at his handes againe, and yet retained a parte in the most parte of them, so that they that shoulde afterwardes inioy them, shoulde acknowledge themselues to hold them of him, in yelding a yearely rent to him and his successors for euer.

In

Booke of the eſtate of Fugitiues.

In like manner, when the Spaniards by violence poſſeſſed the Crowne of Portingall, did not the king of Spaine vſe the authoritie of a Conqueror and the tyrannicall cruelty of an vſurper, altring their Lawes, confounding their priuiledges, ouerturning the whole eſtate of their gouernment, ſtrangling ſome of their Nobilitie, and other of them beheading, impriſoning and banihing ſome other of them, with many other horrible and pittifull actions? Theſe are alſo other miſeries which followe where the enemy doth get the vpper hand, and ſhall we loke for any other dealing if they ſhould ouercome vs?

¶ That we ſhal preuaile againſt our enimies by faithful praiers to God, wherof diuers examples are here ſet down out of the Bible, alſo diuers other good perſwaſions to withſtād the enimy, and how that euery man is bound ſo to do, whereby great fame is attained and left to poſterities.

Chap. 4.

6. cauſe of incoragemēt.

IF we wil conſider how valiantly our forefathers haue alwaies reſiſted foren forces prepared againſt our countrey, and what great renowne and fame they haue gotten for their valour in Armes, which is ſpread amongeſt all Chriſtian Nations, of whom it is written:

Anglia Biſtonio ſemper gens inclita marte.

Byſto is a cōtrey of valiāt people in warres in Thrace. Camd. fol. 7.

England a Nation euer famous in battell. Of whome Iohn Wheathamſted, ſometime the Abbot of S. Albons, in his Granario writeth: *Sufficiat igitur Britannis pro nobilitatis ſuæ origine, quod ſint fortes & potentes in prælijs, quodque vndique debellent aduerſarios, nullumque penitus patiantur iugum ſeruitutis.* It is ſufficient for the Britaines (of whom we are deſcended) for the beginning of their Nobility, that they are ſtrong & mightie

tie in battell, and that they doe euery where beate downe their enimies, and cannot suffer by any meanes the yoke of any bondage.

If we will remember that no Nation sithence the Conquest of this lande, which is about 529. yeares past, coulde yet ouercome vs (praised be God therfore) notwithstanding sundry attempts made to that end; if we will call to mind the notable ouerthrowes which king Richard the first gaue the Infidels with a few Englishmen, and made the king of Cypres to doe him homage for his kingdome, and besides him diuers other valiant kings and people haue we brought into subiection, and made them stoope to the Crown of England, as by our Chronicles is euident; we haue nowe then great cause to be mightily incouraged in this seruice of defence: Shall we now distrust more of the ayde of our mercifull Lord God then our forefathers did, whom he so graciously assisted against their enemies? or think he wil forsake vs now more then our elders, whom he hath alwaies defended in their iust and lawfull actions? Surely if we indeuour our selues to serue and feare him, to walke in his waies, to call vpon him in our troubles and necessities, no doubt hee will ayde vs according to his promise: Call vpon me (saith he by his Prophet Dauid) in the time of trouble, and I will heare thee and thou shalt praise me. And againe, Knock and it shalbe opened vnto you, aske and you shall haue. Whatsoeuer ye shall aske the Father in my name, he will surely giue it you.

Foxe 245. Hol. 1191.

We must call vpon God to ayde vs against our enimies.

Did not the children of Israell ouercome their enimies in battell, so long as Moyses held vp his hands and praied vnto God for victorie, and when he ceased the enimie preuailed? Did not the Almighty turne away his displeasure from the children of Israell at the praier of Moyses, when they worshipped the golden Calfe, as it is written in the 106. psalme. So he said he would haue destroyed them, had not Moyses his chosen stood before him in the gap to turne away his wrathful indignation least he should destroy them?

Moyses. 2 Chron. 14. Psal. 106.

Did not Asha the godly king of Iuda when Sarache king of
2 Chron. 14 Ethiopia came a gainst him with an hoast of aboue ten hundred thousand chariots, when they ioyned battell in the vale of Zephera, cry to God for aide against Sarache: saying, Help vs O Lord our God for wee do put our trust in thee, and in thy name wee go against this huge multitude, thou art our Lorde God and no man shall preuaile against thee. And the Lorde smote the Ethiopians before Asha and Iuda, and they were ouerthrowne that there was none of them lefte, but were destroyed before the lord and his hoast:

Iehosophat. Did not the good king Iehosophat when the grat number of the Amorytes and Moabites ioyned battell with him, before
2 Chron. 20 the battell began, stand vp, and said: Heere O Iuda and inhabitants of Ierusalem, put your truste in the Lord your God, that you may be found faithfull, giue credit to the prophet and so shall you prosper, and their enimies were ouerthrowne without stroke amongst them selues, and with their owne forces consumed themselues. Besides the example of Senacherib king of Assour, who with an hoaste of one hundred
Esay 37. foure score and fiue thousand (as the prophet Esay witnesseth) could not preuail when he inuaded Hesechia king of Iuda; for Hesechia did put on sackcloth, and went vp to the temple and prayed, and sent Heliachym and other prophets to Esay that he should pray to God for them, and God sent his Angels, who slew the Assirians hoast. Wherby it doth appear, that it is not the great multitude of men of war, horses, & chariots, but the lord God that giueth victory in battell, who is called the lord of hostes, who euer fighteth for his owne people, and neuer leaueth them destitute that put their truste in him.

These are left to vs for examples, that we should not put
Psal. 127. truste in our owne forces and strength, but repose our confidence in him that hath made all, and therfore hath power of
Psal. 108. al things, he must keep and defend the City or els the watchmen that kéep it watch in vaine, as the prophet saith, and so he must aide and fight for vs, or else we cannot preuaile.

And

And againe he saith, O helpe vs against the enimy, for vaine is the helpe of man, through God wee shall doe great things, & it is he that shall tread downe our enimies: There is no king that can bee saued by the multitude of an hoast, neither is any mightie man deliuered by much strength. A horse is counted but a vaine thing to saue a man, neither shall he deliuer any man by his great strength. Behold the eie of the Lord is vpon them that feare him, and vppon them that put their trust in his mercy. And yet we may not leaue forces and other ordinary waies deuised and ordained for defence, but must vse them as the said godly kings and princes did against their enimies, alwaies hoping in the gratious aid and assistance of almighty God, and if he be on our side who is against vs, as the Proph. saith, The Lord is on my side I will not feare what man doth vnto me. Psal. 118.

Now therefore considering these miseries and calamities, which happen where the enimy doth preuaile, and the great preparation which they haue made to bring vs vnder their subiections and bondage, if euer we will shew our loyalties to our Prince, our cuntrey, or naturall affection to our parents, our loue to our wiues, children and litle infants which cannot defend themselues: our good will to our kinsfolkes friends and allies, if euer we will shew our selues carefull to preserue our posterity to succéd vs: if euer we will haue desire to mantaine the honour, worship and fame of the houses whereof we are descended: if euer we will shew our selues to come of the séd and generation of our valiant ancestors and couragious forfathers: if euer we will leaue honour or fame to our posterities of our valour in arms whereby our offspring may be also incouraged to follow our steps therein (for vertues and acts of fame liue when men are dead) as the saying is viuit post funera virtus, nowe is the time for it or neuer. Therfore let vs pluck vp our harts like mẽ, make ready our horses, scowre our armor, sharpen our swordes, and make bright our weapons which wée are charged to haue by the lawe: Perswations to encounter the enemy.

lawe of this Realme (whereof we may haue a view in this booke) and furnish our selues further with things meet for the warres according to our ability, and when we shall be commaunded by her maiesties authoritie, let vs be ready and sette our rest vppon it, determining rather to die in field in defence of our Prince and Countrey, then that the enimy should preuaile, whereby the miseries, calamities, and bondages afore remembred should fall vpon vs.

If we stand to it like men, then shall we preserue the word of God amongst vs, our gratious Quæne, and her most honorable Counsel, the state of our common wealth, our owne liues, and our fathers, mothers, wiues, children, friends, kinsfolkes & allies: then shal we possesse our lands, our goods and liuings in peace: then shall wee preserue and continue our liberties and frædomes, and saue our selues and our posteritie from thrawledome and bondage; and we shall passe the rest of our liues to our owne good contentment, and likewise according to Gods good pleasure. On the other side if we flie (which God defend) then shall the word of God be suppressed, our Prince indangered, her Counsell brought in perill, the state of our florishing Common wealth ouerthrowne: We shall be slaine as thicke as motes in the sun, our fathers, mothers, wiues, children, kinsfolkes and allies, shall be destroyed with the hand of the enimy: our wiues, daughters and kinswomen, shall be rauished and deflowred afore our faces, strangers shall possesse our landes, liuings, and goods: and we that nowe liue in honor, worship, credit, and estimation, and as it were at our owne harts ease, shall then be subiects, bondmen, slaues, vassels, and pesants, to forreners and strangers, and then shall all the miseries, calamities & bondage which may be deuised, be laid vpon vs. Therfore consider how greatly this matter standeth vs vpon, and with couragious harts and valiant mindes let vs stand to it, and discharge our duties to our Prince and Cuntrey, as we are bound by the lawe of God and by the lawe of nature; remembring with our selues, that no man is born

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onely for himselfe, but for his countrey also. Euerie man ought to doe what he can for the preseruation and good of the Common wealth: so did Demosthenes, as Osorius writeth, *Demosthenes verò omnem laborem in sempiterna gloria studio, & in Reipub. salute consumabat.* And each man ought to be alwayes ready and diligent to withstand as well forreine force, as to appease ciuill dissention, that nothing be an impediment that the Common wealth may not flourish in all happinesse. Nothing can be more discommendable and abhorred, then slouth and idlenesse, and nothing more commendable then courage & endeuour to serue the Common wealth, whereof the litle Bee in his kind giueth an example: for he in the summer time toileth, not onely for him selfe, but also to his power to serue the Common wealth, and will not suffer the sluggish drone Bee to tast of his labour, as Vergil writeth:

No man is born for him selfe, but for his countrey also.

Virgil.

Qualis Apis æstate noua per florida rura
Exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
Stipant, aut dulci diffendunt nectara cellas,
Aut onera accipiunt, venientum, aut agmine facto,
Ignauum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent.

The verie heathen men alwayes take it, that euerie man is bound to fight in defence of his Countrey, saying: *Pugna pro patria, oportet mori pro patria*: A man must die for his countrey. *Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori*, It is a sweete and seemely thing for a man to die for his countrey. And Tully saith, *Chari sunt parentes, chari liberi, propinqui, & familiares, sed omnes omnium charitates patria vna complexa est, pro qua quis bonus dubitat mortem oppetere, si ei sit profuturus?* Our parents, children, kinsfolkes and friends, are deare vnto vs, but the entire loue of our countrey onely doth comprehend the loue of them all in generall, for which, what man will not willingly die, if thereby he may profite the same?

Horat. lib. 3.

Cic. in Offic. lib. 1.

Amor patriæ ratione valentior omnium. Ouid. de Pont.

The loue (saith Ouid) of our countrey is of greater force then all reason, for it maketh the father to forget all naturall affection to preferre the safety of his countrey and commonwealth, before the welfare and safety of his deare children. Tusculans questions. When as the Grecian fleete of one thousand saile was through a great tempest by force kept a long time in harbour within the hauen of Boetia, and Agamemnon their Captaine had knowledge by the Oracle that the naue could not be released but by the death of his daughter Phigenia, was not he forward to fullfill the Oracle in offering her vp in sacrifice, and ready to follow the counsell of Pirrhus perswading him Seneca. saying, *Præferre patriam liberis regem decet*, A king ought to preferre his countrey before his children. Iohn king of Portingale Osorius. hearing that ỳ Pellican by shedding her heart bloud, wold recouer her yong ones that had bene stong by the byting of venimous serpents, caused the picture of the bird to be caried in his ensigne, thereby to shew that he was ready to spend his bloud for the defence and safety of his subiects. When the Athenians were greatly oppressed by the Lacedemonians, & answer was made by the Oracle of Apollo, that they should be conquerors whose Captaine was first slaine in battel, Codrus both king and Captaine of the Athenians disfiguring himselfe, entred disguised into the enemies campe, being clothed in a sheapheards weed, and of purpose there picking a quarell, was slaine, which purchased both victory to the Athenians, and renowne to himselfe for euer. To such (saith Cicero) our forefathers, which for the common wealth haue giuen their liues, for a short life haue yeelded euerlasting memory. Cicero sententia lib. 1.

His maiores nostri qui ob rempublicam mortem
Obierent, per breui vita diuturnam memoriam rediderunt.

Assure your selfe there is no seruice more commendable, then that which is employed, nor death more honorable (touching any worldly thing) then that which is giuen for the defence or safegard of the Common wealth. And because histo-

ries

ries are called by Tully the witnesse of time, the light of veritie, the life of memorie, the teachers of life, the shewers of antiquitie, let vs see further what they record touching the valiant actes and aduentures attempted & performed by diuerse for the defence and good of their Countrie. The wonderfull magnanimitie and resolution of Mutius Scevola, a yong Gentleman of Rome, who deliuered the Citie from siege, and caused a firme peace betwixt Porsemia and the Romanes, for he passed ouer the riuer of Tiber with great courage and with an inuincible mind, and entred the whole host of Porsemia, till he came to the kings pauilion, where finding him with a great company about him, preased in, and slue the Secretary in stead of the king: but when he perceiued that it was not Porsemia, he was sory in his mind, and in token thereof burned his right hand in the fire, and told Porsemia, that though it were his chance to misse of his purpose, yet there were three hundred Gentlemen more in the city that had vowed to performe that action: whereupon Porsemia seeing so great resolution that the Romanes had to defend their countrey, foorthwith raised his siege, and made peace with them. If the valiant Horacius Cocles had not aduentured his life, and Horacius Fabius his Seignory for the benefite of their countrey of Rome, the name of the Romanes had bene cleere extinct long before the Romane Monarchie. Notable is the history of the widow Iudeth, which ventured to saue her Citie with vnspeakable danger of her life: for she seeing no other waies to asswage the furie of Holofernes, but by the smooth wordes and dissimulation of a woman, presented her selfe before him in his chamber, and promised him faire vntill she had lulled him asleepe with drinke, and then making her praiers to Almighty God to assist her against the proud Assyrian Holofernes, she tooke out his sword and stroke of his head, and passed through his host with her maid, hauing Holofernes head in a bagge, and so came to her castle in the night, and the next day fired his head vpon a powle for the view of all his army: whereupon they remoued, and so she deliuered her Citie by

Tully. Osorius. Histories are witnesses of time.

the great mercy and fauor of God towards her. What shall I say of Curtius that noble Romaine, and Assurus the kings sonne of Phrigia, either of which seeing in their country a dangerous breach or cliffe in the earth, which they were perswaded would not be closed vp againe, vntill the best thing in the citie (which they tooke to be a man) were cast into it, willingly threw themselues into the same, for the safety of the people. But forraine examples are innumerable, and not so well knowne vnto vs as our owne.

¶ This Chapter sheweth sundrie examples of diuerse Noblemen of this land, who haue aduentured their liues in defence of their countrey, and how that euerie man ought to indeuour himselfe to follow their steps, and most valiantly and resolutely to fight in defence of his Prince and countrey, against all foreine enemies.

CHAP. 5.

Aduentures of the Nobilitie.

IT is not vnknowne vnto you, how valiantly the Kings, Princes and Nobles of this our Nation, haue in diuerse and sundrie warres ventured their owne persons, and with their owne handes incountred their enemies. As for example: Did not Henrie the first in a battell in France, smite downe to the ground Crispin Earle of Eureux, by meanes wherof he was taken prisoner at the kings fæt. Was not king Henrie the fifth in person in the battell at Agincourt in Fraunce, and there likewise fought in his owne person, and caried away the stroke of the enemie vpon his helmet, and wan of the French at that time a glorious victorie? And concerning the valiant seruice in field of a great number of the Nobilitie and others of this realme, how they haue also endaungered themselues in the defence of their Prince and countrey against the enemie, & performed most famous actes

Holinsh. 356.

Ibidē. 1181. 1170.

Battell of Agincourt in Fraunce fought by K. Henrie the 5.

of

of chiualrie therein, to their great honors & immortal fames, which oblition the cankred enemie to fame, shall neuer be able to blemish: but they shall remaine as spectacles to posterities for euer to behold, and to encourage them to ensue their martiall actes and enterprises. Among other, what valiant and faithfull seruice hath the noble house of the Lord Talbot done from time to time to their Princes and countrey, when the Earle of Suffolke (hauing the charge of Mauns in France) and the magistrates (specially the cleargy of the same citie) conspired with the French, assuring them that if they would come to surprise the citie, they should find them ready to receiue them: and so they did, by meanes whereof, the said Earle with the rest of the said English men were forced to take the castle there, and keepe it, and in all hast sent to the Lord Talbot, who then lay at Alaunson, certifying him in what state they stood, hauing neither victuall nor munition, and their castle almost vndermined, so that yeelding now must follow, for resistance would not helpe, if they were not aided with speed. Did not the said Lord Talbot hearing this newes, with all hast assemble his Captaines and souldiers to the number of seauen hundred men of warre, and in the euening departed from Alaunson, and that night entred into the said castle of Mans at a posterne gate secretly? Whereupon about fiue of the clocke in the morning the English men issued out of the Castle crying aloud, S. George, Talbot. The Frenchmen within thinking nothing lesse then of this sudden approchment, rose out of their beds and fled, leauing all their horses, armour and riches behind them: at which time there was slaine and taken foure hundred gentlemen of the French. And thus was the Citie of Mans reduced againe vnto English mens possessions by this most noble seruice and bold enterprises of this Lord Talbot. Did not the Lord Talbot likewise with a companie raise the siege of the French at Awrans, then being in the allegiance of the king of England? Did not he & the Lord Scales and others, hearing the Frenchmen to be come within foure leagues of Rone (which then was then al-

The valiant seruice of the noble house of the Lord Talbot. *Hall* 596.

Mauns in Fraunce.

Mauns take by the Lord Talbot. Holinſ. 1262.

Awrans. Ibid. 1262.

Rone.

so vnder the subiection of the king of England) by night issue out of that citie, and in the morning by day, came to the place where the Frenchmen were, and then set vpon them, where many of them were slaine and taken prisoners. Also did not the Duke of Burgundie when he beseeged the towne of Cretoy with ten thousand men, hearing of the comming of the Lord Talbot raise his siege, the sayd Lord Talbot sending him word that he would giue him battell: if he would not, that the said Earle would wast and destroy his countrey in Picardy, and according to his promise so he did. Was not Iohn Lord Talbot for his approued prowesse and tried valiancy performed in the warres of France, created Earle of Shrewsburie, about the ninteenth yeare of Henrie the first, and after sent againe with 3000. men into Normandie for the better defence thereof, who neither forgot his duty, nor forsowed his businesse, but daily labored, and hourely studied how to molest and indanger his enemies? Did not the kings Counsell then send the said Earle with an army into Aquitaine at the earnest sute of the Magistrates and inhabitants of the citie of Burdeaux, who receiued him and his power into that citie by a posterne gate, where they slue many of the Captaines, and others of the Frenchmen, and so was Burdeaux taken by the said Earle, which he fortified, and after rode into the countrey thereabout, and obtained diuers cities and townes without dint of sword. And among others, did not he take the strong towne of Castillon in Perigot? where the French king whē he vnderstood thereof, assembled twenty thousand men, and entred into Aquitaine, (where Castillon is) and besieged the said towne of Castillon with a strong siege: whereupon the Earle of Shrewsbury assembled 800. horsmen and 5000. footmen, and went to the rescue of the said towne, in which battell very valiantly he behaued himselfe, and there was slaine with a small shot: and this was the end of this noble Earle, after he had with much honor, more fame, and great renowne, serued his Prince in warrs foure and twenty years in France, and was honorably interred amongst them, on whose Tombe is ingra-

uen

Ibidem 1263 Cretoy

Ibidem 1276 Camden 462.

Iohn first Earle of Shrewsburie.

Normandy. Hall 31 h.6.

Aquitaine

Burdeux taken.

Diuers other cities and townes taken.

Castillon in Perigot.

Aquitaine.

Castillon beseieged by the french.

Earle of Shrewsbury slaine. Anno 1453. Camden 462.

uen as followeth. Here lieth the right noble knight, Iohn Talbott Earle of Shrewſbury, Waſhford, Waterford, and Valence, Lord Talbot of Goodrige, and Vrchengfield, Lord Strange of the blacke Meere, Lord Verdon of Alton, Lord Crumwell of Wingfield, Lord Louetoſt of Worſop, Lord Furniuall of Sheffield, Lord Faulconbrige, knight of the moſt noble order of S. George, S. Michaell, and the Golden fleece, Great Marſhall to king Henry the ſixt of his realme of France: who died in the battell of Burdeaux in the yeare of our Lord 1453. If I ſhould ſet downe euery particular ſeruice of ſuch as haue diſcended of this noble houſe, done from time to time in the warres for their prince and countrey, it would aſke very long time, therefore be that deſireth to knowe more thereof, I referre him to the Chronicles of this realme, where they are ſet forth at large, to their great honor and glory. And touching the loyalty of this noble houſe to the Crowne, I find it not attainted for any diſloyalty to the ſame ſithens the conqueſt of this realme, for which they are moſt deepely bound to yeeld their moſt humble thankes to the goodneſſe of Almighty God, that ſo from time to time hath bleſſed the ſame: and ſo much the more, for that a great number of other Peeres and Nobles of this land, haue bene attainted ſithens that time for their diſloyalty. In honor of which houſe of the Lord Talbot, I haue made theſe few verſes following.

Inſcription on the tomb of Iohn firſt Earle of Shrewſbury.

1453. 1263

TAlbot I am, that euer haue bene true,
Vnto my Prince, her crowne and dignity:
And hope in God, my fathers to enſue,
So as my bloud ſhall neuer ſtained be.

Preſt I will be my countrey to defend,
As doth belong, to men of my degree:
And on her foes my life and land will ſpend,
As each man ought for her ſecuritie.

The acts of warre, performed by my name,
I ſhall increaſe, as God ſhall giue me might:
To ſerue my Prince when ſhe commands the ſame,
As doth belong vnto a faithfull knight.

My gracious Prince, hath honored me,
With name of thorder of the garter knight,
Of which great kings haue much deſired to be,
Wherein theſe words, with golden letters bright,

Hony

Hony soyt qui mal y pense are seene:
As much to say, as ill to him befall,
That ill doth wish, vnto so good a Queene:
And so I pray, and during life I shall.

And for some among many examples of the loyaltie of that noble house, first I find, that William Lord Talbot, in king Stephen his time, toke vppon him to defend Hereford in Wales, as diuerse other nobles of this Realme did other Castles and townes in England, to the vse of Maud the Empresse and her sonne against the sayd king Stephen, who vsurped and detayned the Crowne against her sayd son, contrary to his oath made to ỹ sayd Empresse, her said son being ỹ right heyre to Henry the first his Realme of England. Iohn Earle of Shrewsbury, was slaine at North, taking part with Henry ỹ 1st against the Duke of Yorke & others: then I find how Sir Gilbert Talbot was sent by the yong Earle of Shrewsbury, being within age and ward to Richard the third, with two thousand of his tenants and friends to ayde Henry Earle of Richmond against the sayd king Richard, being not onely an horrible murtherer of his Nephewes, king Edward the fourth his childrē, but also an vsurper of the Crowne, whom the sayd Earle ouerthrew at Bosworth field, and so obtayned the Scepter Royall of this Realme. I note also the great loyalty of the right noble George, fourth Earle of Shrewsbury, that where diuerse euill disposed persons in the rebellion in the North parts of this Realme, about the 28 yeare of the raigne of king Henry the eight, gaue forth very slanderous and dishonorable speeches against the sayd Earle, as though he had fauored more the part of the rebels, then of the king his Maister, for a full testimony and declaration of his truth to his Prince, he caused his Chapleyn to minister to him an oath, in the presence of a great number of people, assembled by him to represse the sayd rebels, by which oath he did protest, that as his Auncestors had bene euer true to the Crowne, so he wold

Holinsh. 368

Stow. 121.

Holinsh. 1567.

not ſtaine his bloud in ioyning with a ſort of rebels and trayt-
ors againſt their Prince, but ſayd, he would liue and die in
defence of the Crowne, if it did ſtand but vpon a ſtake. How
faithfully did the Lord George laſt Earle of Shrewsbury diſ-
charge the great truſt repoſed in him by her Maieſtie and her
whole Councell, in the garding & ſafe keeping of the Quæne
of Scots, by the ſpace of ſeuenteene yeares at the leaſt; a mat-
ter of ſuch importance, as the like ſo long time was neuer
committed to any State or Pœre of this Realme ſithens the
conqueſt thereof, and how carefully he did preuent the ſun-
dry deuiſes and ſubtill practiſes wrought by her ſelfe and o-
thers for her eſcape, it is ſufficiently knowne. The truſt was
the greater, for that if ſhe had eſcaped, no ſmall danger might
haue enſued to the perſon of our moſt gracious Queene, and
to the whole Realme, as may appeare by her ſundry conſpi-
racies againſt the ſame. In like manner, when any matter of
great importance for the ſeruice of the Realme, in thoſe
parts was committed to him (as often many were) how care-
fully and painefully, and with what expedition he would diſ-
patch the ſame, the world can teſtifie: what great confidence
was repoſed in him by the Queenes Maieſtie when he was
made Lieutenant of the counties of Darby and Stafford in
thoſe dangerous dayes, and how he performed the ſame truſt
to the preſeruation of the common peace and quietneſſe of
thoſe Shires, is well knowne to all men: what great truſt
was committed to himſelfe alſo, when he had authority in
times of rebellion and other outrageous actions in thoſe
parts to ſuppreſſe the ſame in forcible manner, and to exe-
cute the offenders by Marſhall iuſtice, without further pro-
ceeding in law againſt thē, by the large Commiſſion directed
vnto him is manifeſt. And laſtly, was not the right honourable
Gilbert now Earle of Shrewsbury in the xxxviij. yeare of her
Maieſties moſt gracious Raigne, ſent into Fraunce to receiue
the oath of the French king, for the confirmation of the moſt
honorable league betwixt her Maieſtie and the ſaid king? and
did not he performe that Embaſſage to his great honour? And

Camden. 463.

Gilbert now the ſeuenth Earle of Shrewsbury.

did

did not the sayd king in proofe of his great good acceptation thereof, giue him a ring with a diamond therein, as I haue heard, valued at fyu.hondreth pounds, a thing meet to remaine as an heire loome to that house for euer, for a remembrance thereof. And now to returne to the valiant seruice of diuerse others to their Prince and countrey, let me tell you of Iohn late Duke of Northumberland, of whose fall by his disloyalty to his Prince (though there be great pitie) yet his courage, valiancy, and hardinesse in wars, and his great aduenture therein, I trust without offence, may here be remembred, as an incouragement to others to follow his steps therein, who being in king Edward the first his time sent as Generall to suppresse the rebellion of Ket in Norfolke, his number being but small, by reason his whole power was not yet come to him, and the rebels were many, was by some of his army aduised to regard his owne safety, and to leaue the City of Norwich, for that it was thought he was not able with his small company to defend the same against the sayd rebels, to whom with noble courage, shewing an inuincible hart, he sayd, that so long as any life was in him, he would not consent to such dishonor, but rather would suffer whatsoeuer either fire or sword should worke against him: and thereupon did draw out his sword, as other of the honourable and worshipfull then there present likewise did, and commaunded that each one should kisse the others sword, according to an auncient custome vsed amongst mē of war in time of great danger: whereupon they all made a vow, binding it with a solemne oath, that they would not depart from thence vntill they had either vanquished the rebels, or lost their lines in manfull fight, for defence of the kings honour. How valiantly did Ambrose Earle of VVarwicke in the fourth yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lady the Queenes Maiestie that now is, defend the towne of Newhauen in Fraunce, notwithstanding they died in great numbers of the plague, so as they wanted men and other things necessarie for defence, & yet would not yeld the towne by force, but manfully stood ready in the brea-

His Embassage most honorably performed in Fraunce.

Iohn Duke of Northūberland.

Holinsh. 1672.

Ambrose Earle of Warwicke. Ibid. 1532.

ches to receiue the assault, whē the Frenchmen had with their Cannon made great breaches, verie easie for the enemie to enter: whereupon the Frenchmen perceiuing the resolutenesse of the Englishmen, sounded their Trumpet of parley, and so vpon honorable agreement then concluded vpon, the towne was yelded vp to the Frenchmen. Besides, how valiantly did Sir Iames Wilford and other Captaines with their souldiers, defend the towne of Haddington in Scotland, against the French and Scots, being about eightéene thousand, in king Edward the first his dayes, and would not yeld it, although they had scarsitie of men and munition, and were also greatly visited with the plague, so as manie died thereof dayly, but most valiantly and with inuincible courages defended the same, so as it was not surprised by the enemie?

Holinsh. 1638.

How valiantly & resolutely did the Lord Gray of Wilton, Lord Iohn Gray, the Lord Ed. Seymer, Edward Shelley, Preston, and others, to the number of seuen and twentie, all Gentlemen, set vpon the forward of the battell of the Scots at Musclebrough in Scotland, in king Edward the first his time, meaning to haue broken their array: but the Scots had so strongly fortified themselues, that they could not enter, and so in their retiring they were all slaine, sauing the Lord Gray of Wilton, and the Lord Iohn Gray, and Lord Ed. Seymer, who not without wounds and marks vpon their bodies of their being there, escaped.

Expedition. paten. folio.

By these examples it appeareth, that those Noblemen and others respected not their liues, nor any painfull seruice, or extremities in the seruice of their Prince and countrey, for which they shall liue in fame for euer.

Mē may not respect any trauell or pain to serue their Prince and country.

He that hath desire to liue in name, when he is dead in bodie, must indeuour himselfe, according to his calling, & as God hath indowed him, to leaue some memorie, whereby it may appeare that once hee liued, as these verses following shew.

Though

1 THough Death the fatal threed of ech man cuts in twaine,
Yet vertues ay ſhall liue, and worthie acts remaine:

2 For others to enſue, their painefull ſteps therein,
Whereby they may attaine, like laſting praiſe to winne.

3 But ſuch as not regard, to leaue ſome deed of fame,
When they are dead, ſhall lie, without regard or name.

4 And ſoone ſhall be forget, as they had neuer bin,
And ſhall not be thought of, no ſcarce amongſt their kinne.

5 What difference ſhall be then, twixt great and meaneſt man,
When of their worthie acts, no booke record ought can?

6 What booteth titles great, of honour for to haue,
Or *Craſſus* golden ſtore, when men lie in the graue?

7 More worth a thouſand fold, tis famous for to be,
For vertues and noble acts, then all the reſt to thee.

8 That moued mightie kings, and great States of this land,
And manie others mo, great things to take in hand.

9 Some kingdomes to ſubdue by ſword, both farre and neare:
Their perſons ventred haue, and dangers did not feare,

10 And manie worthy Peeres, their Prince to ſerue in field,
And countrey to defend, great acts with ſpeare and ſhield

11 Performed haue, which fame with blaſt of trumpe hath ſpread,
Whereby they liue in name, though they in graue ly dead.

12 And ſome haue Churches built, in honor of our Lord,
Where they did giue him thanks and praiſe with one accord.

13 Some Colledges for ſuch, as learning liſt embrace,
Their countrey and their Prince, to ſerue in euerie place.

14 Some Schooles to traine vp youth, in skill and vertues lore,
While tender yeares do laſt, in age to haue in ſtore.

15 Some Hoſpitals for poore, where they may be relieued,
When crooked age of ſtrength, to worke hath them bereaued.

16 And theſe they haue endow'd, with liuing and with land,
To their immortall fame, for euermore to ſtand.

17 Theſe for their Founders pray, and benefactors all,
And for their off-ſpring eke, on God ceaſe not to call,

18 For their proſperitie, and foes eke to withſtand:
That all things proſper may, which they do take in hand.

19 And when they are gone hence, that in the latter day,
They may riſe vp, with Chriſt, in ioyes to dwell alway.

20 None only for himſelfe, but for his countrey too
Is borne, and bound for her, the beſt he can, to do.

21 The Britiſh kings that long, did beare the ſcepter here,
Faire temples to their gods, and Caſtles ſtrong that were,

22 And cities large, and townes, erected manie one,
The enemie to defend, they walled them with ſtone.

23 And manie famous men, the founders of our skill,
Their learned works haue left, to ſtudie on that will.

24 Before that Chriſt was borne, whoſe glorie liues this day,
And while the world doth laſt, ſhall neuer fade away.

25 The ſumme of all is this, who that will liue in name,
Muſt leaue ſome deed behind, that worthie is of fame.

Salluſt. fol. 2. **And to this end** Saluſt **writeth**: *Qui ſeſe ſtudent præſtare cæteris animantibus, ſumma ope niti decent, ne vitam ſilentio tranſeant veluti pecora, quæ natura prona ac ventri obedientia finxit, & quoniam vita noſtra qua fruimur, breuis eſt, memoriam noſtri quàm maximè longam efficere oportet, nam diuitiarum & formæ gloria fluxa atq; fragilis eſt, virtus autem clara æternaq; habetur.* They which ſtudie to excell other creatures, ought not to paſſe their liues in ſilence, as beaſts do, whom nature hath made altogether

ſubiect

ſubiect to the belly, but becauſe our liues be ſhort, we ought to endeuour our ſelues to the vttermoſt of our power, that our memorie may continue perpetuall: for the glorie of riches and beautie are vnſtable and fraile: but vertue is a noble thing, and moſt worthy to be had in euerlaſting remembrance.

¶ How we ought to beware of ſedition amongſt our ſelues, and how that ſundry attempts haue bene made by forreine enemies, for the inuaſion of his realme through the occaſions therof, as appeareth by diuerſe and ſundrie examples in this Chapter following.

CHAP. 6.

NOw my deare friends and countreymen, to the intent to make vs the more able in this ſeruice of defence, one thing there is, of which we muſt chiefly beware, namely of ſedition, rebellió, and diuiſion amongſt our ſelues, for out of doubt there is no greater miſchief or inconuenience that can happen to a kingdome, then ciuill diſcord, as one writeth well. We muſt beware of ſedition amõgſt our ſelues.

Regnorum peſſima peſtis ſeditio.

Sedition is the greateſt plague that may happen to a kingdome.

And the holy Goſpell ſaith. Math. 12.

Omne Regnum in ſe diuiſum deſolabitur.

Euery kingdome in it ſelfe deuided ſhalbe deſolate. As want of the feare of God, diſobedience to rulers, blindneſſe of guides, briberie in Magiſtrates, rebellion in ſubiects, ciuill diſagreement, flattering of Princes, vnmercifulneſſe in rulers, and vnthankfulneſſe in ſubiects, are cauſes of the ruine of a common wealth: ſo the feare of God, a wiſe Prince, learned rulers, obedience to officers in ſubiectes, louers of the common wealth, vertue rewarded, & vice chaſtened, are the chief cauſers of a flouriſhing common wealth. It is not without great Hol. 1771.

cause that we pray in our Letanie vnto God, to be deliuered from sedition: for sedition alwayes implieth daunger to the person of the Prince & State. it openeth the gate to forreine inuasion, as by sundry examples we may see. for when great dissention and warres were in England betwirt Herrauld and Tostus his brother, after the death of king Edward sonne of Etheldred, because Herrauld vsurped the crowne against his oath & the trust put in him by king Edward, who committed the gouernement of the realme to Herrauld during onely the nonage of Edgar his nephew, to whom he gaue the crowne, did not then William Duke of Normandy, seeing a conuenient time and occasion offered to conquer this kingdome, with a great army come into England, and landed at Hastings in Sussex, where in battell Herrauld was slaine, and so William possessed this land by conquest. Also, when the great warres were in England betwirt king John & some of his Barons, and sundry bloudy battels were fought betwirt them, to the slaughter of many noble & other valiant men, did not the Barons being sore distressed with the kings forces pray ayde of Philip the French king, requiring him to send Lewes his eldest sonne into England with some conuenient number of men, and they would receiue him to be their king and do him homage: wherupon the French king thinking rather by this deuice to conquer the realme, sent Lewes his sonne with a great army of men into England, whom the Barons receiued, & to him yelded homage according to their promise: whereupon diuerse great conflicts happened betwirt the king and the French, and such of the Barons as ioyned with them, who greatly indomaged the said king, and got the possession of diuerse Castels, Townes, and other places, and so became strong within this realme. Likewise whē the ciuill warres were in England betwirt Edward the second & his Barons, concerning the Spensers, did not the Scots waste & destroy the countrey of the Bishopzike of Durham, and did not the French then enter the borders of Guyen, hoping to haue recouered all the lands which the king had in France? What imboldened the French king to surprise

Diſſentiō in England opened the gate to forrein inuasiō. Stow. 1066.

Duke of Normandie. Hall. 251.

Herrauld slaine.

Barōs wars.

Holinsh. 199.

Foxe. 255.

Frenchmen entred this realme when the ciuill warres were here.

Ibidem. 600.

Scots inuaded England when ciuill warres were here.

surprise the holdes and fortifications neare Bulleyne, in king Edward the first his dayes, but the rebellion in Norfolke, which greatly troubled the realme, and also to attempt the Iles of Gersey and Garnesey, thinking to haue surprised the same & also our ships, but was repulsed to his great losses both of men and ships. If we marke the fruits which haue proceeded of ciuill warres, we shall see that they haue bene alwayes guided after a most cruell and horrible kinde of hostilitie, and that their issue hath bene the losse and ouerthrow of many commō wealths. The Romaines came to the great Empire of Greece, more by dissention and ciuill warres (which they did sow amongst their neighbours) then by force of armes. There are seuen things which God hateth, and the eight his soule abhorreth, and that eight is, he which nourisheth discord amongst brethren. After the Romaines had kindled the fire of dissention in one nation, they maintained one side a certaine time, vntill in the end they had ouerthrowne both the one & the other, and so they deceiued sundry nations, as the Carthagenians, the Asians, & the Gawles: *Qui apertè concordiam simulant, & occulta dissidia serunt, nihil est immortali Deo detestabilius*, saith Bodinus. And by sowing of the sayd dissention, in the end the Romaine Empire fell from her greatnesse by the meanes of ciuill warres, which they had long time nourished amongest others. *Incidit in foueam quam fecit.*

Fox. 1309.

Cōquest by ciuill dissention.

Greece.

French Academie.

Prou. 1.

French Academie. ca. 63.

Iustin. li. 8.

Bodinus. li. 4 fol. 487.

The Empire of Alexander being the greatest that euer was, vanished as a fire of tow, through the diuision and discord that was among his successors. And Iosephus saith that the kings of Iudea became subiect and tributarie to the Romaines through the ciuill warres, betwixt Hircanus and Aristobulus, who were brethrē. There was no countrey more afflicted then Spaine by ciuill warres, when it was deuided into many kingdomes. The Mores did ouercome it on the one side, the French and the Englishmen deuoured it on the other side. And Hungarie which had valiantly resisted the Turke almost two hundreth yeares together, was at the length subdued by them, by the diuisions that happened amongst themselues.

Alexander.

French Academie. ca. 63. Iudea.

The affliction of Spaine by ciuill dissention.

Hungarie.

Fountaine. What a great slaughter was there of the Nobilitie of Fraunce, at the battell of Fountaine, neare to Anierre, by the ciuill warres that were betwixt Lithargus, Lewes and Charles the Bald?

The houses of Yorke & Lancaster. What ciuill warres and bloudsheds did ensue of the diuision betwixt the houses of Yorke and Lancaster here with vs in Englād, which being begū in king Henrie the fourth his dayes, continued till Henrie the seuēth, who maried the eldest daughter and heire of Edward the fourth, by which the said two houses were vnited together, and so all ciuill wars then ceased.

Camden. 474. These factions continued diuerse yeares, in which time there died in sundrie battels and skirmishes, as Philippus Comineus saith, aboue foure score of the bloud royall, with the floure of the Nobilitie of England, besides a great number of the Lords, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen, and infinite thousands of the common people. And to passe ouer manie

Fraunce. examples of like sort, in what pitifull state doth Fraunce now stand, which hath bene one of the most flourishing realmes of Europe, by ciuill warres and dissention, which hath afflicted that kingdome aboue thirtie yeares, wherof hath ensued, not only the slaughter of manie noble persons, but also infinite thousands of other subiects, and in the end the shamefull mur-

Murther of their Prince ther of their owne naturall liege Lord and king.

These miseries may be examples to vs, to beware of such like sedition and diuision: and happie are they that can beware by others dangers, as the wise Cato saith:

Cato. *Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*

Sedition is perillous, although it shew to haue neuer so good a countenance of honest cause: and it were better for the au-

Bodynus. lib. 4. fol. 168. thour of such sedition, to suffer anie losse or iniurie, then to be the cause of so great an euill. *Vt morbi ac vulnera ipsaq; animæ ægritudines ac perturbationes tum corporibus tum mentibus noxiæ sunt: ita quoque bella ciuilia rebus publicis ac ciuitatibus pestifera sunt ac perniciosa.* As diseases, wounds, and the griefes and troubles of the mind, both to the bodie and mind are hurtfull,

hurtfull, ſo likewiſe ciuill warres to the common wealth are peſtiferous and daungerous. For ciuill warres bring forth and nouriſh want of reuerence towards God, contemneth authoritie, lawes and gouernment, without which, *Nec domus vlla, nec ciuitas, nec gens, nec rerum natura, nec ipſe mundus ſtare poteſt.* No houſe, no nation, no citie, nor the nature of things, nor the world it ſelfe can ſtand. Sedition cauſeth change of lawes, contempt of iuſtice, baſe eſtimation of ſciences, it procureth horrible reuenge, forgetfulneſſe of parẽtage, conſanguinitie and friendſhip, it cauſeth extortions, violence, robberies, waſtings of countries, ſacking of townes, burning of buildings, cõfiſcations, baniſhments, ſauage murthers, alterations and ouerthrow of pollicies, with other infinite and intollerable miſeries, pitifull to behold, ſorowfull to expreſſe, and lamentable to thinke of. The fruitt of ſedition.

Non, mihi ſi linguæ centum ſunt, oraq́, centum, Virgil.
Ferrea vox, omnes ſcelerum comprendere formas
Poſſem.

If I an hundred tongues, and mouthes had for to tell,
And voyce as yron hard, expreſſe I could not well,
The perils to a ſtate and kingdome that may fall,
By ciuill warre, which makes to ſtrangers bond & thrall.

Seditiõ armeth the father againſt the ſon, brother againſt brother, kinſman againſt kinſman, men of the ſame nation, prouince and citie, one againſt another. Hereupon the fields which before were fruitful are left vntilled, corne groweth where townes did ſtand: there the ground with blood of men is made ranke, which before was barren, that a man may ſay, as Ouid writeth of Troy,

Iam ſeges eſt vbi Troia fuit reſecandáq, falce, Epiſt. 1.
Luxuriat Phrigio ſanguine pinguis humus.

What doth not the fire and furie of ſedition & ciuill wares bring with it, as one writeth well:

Quid non diſcordia frangit,
Diſſipat, eneruat, fera cum dominatur Erynnis?

What doth not discord breake, waste, and make weake, when Erynnis (which is fayned by the Poets to be the Lady of dissention and strife) doth rule? And in the ende the bodies thus dismembred, and the parts thereof infected with the same poyson of discord, destroy themselues. Dauid the Prophet iudged war worse thē either famine or pestilence, & he did rather chuse a plague amongst his subiects, then ciuill warres and tumults. Pythagoras saith, that three things are by all meanes to be remoued, a disease from the body, ignorance from the soule, and sedition from the city. Plato affirmeth, that no euill is worse in a city then that which diuideth, and of one maketh it two, and that nothing is better then concord, which tyeth and vniteth it together: *Concordia res paruæ crescunt, discordia autem maxime dilabuntur*. By concord small things do increase, but by discord great things come to confusion. Let vs heare what ỹ noble Orator Tully sayth, of the miseries which ensue by ciuill wars: *Omnia sunt misera in bellis ciuilibus, sed miserius nihil quàm ipsa victoria, quæ etiamsi ad melliores venit, tamen eos ipsos ferociores impotentioréque reddit, vt etiamsi natura tales non sunt, necessitate tamen esse cogantur, multa enim victori eorum arbitrio per quos vicit, etiam inuito facienda sunt.* All things are miserable in ciuill warres, but nothing is more miserable then the victory it selfe, which although it happen to the best sort, yet it maketh them cruell, in so much that though they be not so by nature, yet of necessity they are compelled so to be, for many things by the ouercommer at the pleasure of such, by whose ayd he doth ouercome, euen against his will are to be done. When king Henry the fift not hauing aboue fifteene thousand men, gaue a great ouerthrow to the French king at Agincourt in Fraunce, where he had assembled to the number of forty thousand of the flower of all his countrey, & had taken many prisoners of the french, both Nobles and others, the french as they are men of great courage and valour, so they assembled themselues againe in battell array, meaning to haue giuen a new battell to king Henry, which king Henry perceiuing, gaue speciall commaundement by proclamation

Erynnis.

2. Reg. cap. 24.

Senten. lib. 1. fol. 190.

King Henrie the fift.

Hol. 1181.

proclamation, that euery man should kill his prisoners: whereupon many were presently slaine, whereof the French king hauing intelligence, disperſed his army, and so departed: whereby you may see the miseries of warre, that though they had yelded and thought themselues sure of their liues, paying their ransome, according to the lawes of armes, yet vppon such necessary occasion, to kill them was a thing by all reason allowed, for otherwise the king hauing lost diuerse valiant Captaines and souldiers in this battell, and being also but a small number in comparison of the French kings army, & in a strong countrey, where he could not supply his neede vpon the sudden, it might haue bene much daungerous to haue againe ioyned with the enemy, and kept his prisoners aliue, as in our Chronicles largely appeareth.

¶ Diuerse and sundry practises and deuices heretofore deuised and made (with many of our owne nation) both by the King of Spaine and the Pope, to inuade our countrey, and also what preparation hath bene made by her Maiestie to preuent the same.

CHAP. 7.

NOw for as much as the continual plots & practises of the Pope, the vowed enemy to this Realme, to the intent to sow discord and deuision within the same, to make an easie way for the enemy to inuade our cõtrey, haue bin strange, I haue thought good to make mention here of some part of her Maiesties proclamation published in the 33 yeare of her most gracious raigne: by which it appeareth, that the Pope hath practised with certaine principall seditious heads, being vnnaturall subiects of her Maiesties kingdome, but yet very base of birth, together with great labour vpon his charge, a multitude of dissolute yong men, who

Practises of the Pope against vs.

Proclamatiõ 33. Eliz.

haue partly for lacke of liuing, partly for crimes committed, become fugitiues, rebels, and traytors, and for whom there are in Rome, Spaine, and other places certaine receptacles made to liue in, and there to be instructed in schoole points of sedition, and from thence to be secretly (by stealth) conueyed into her highnesse countries and dominions, and with ample authority from the Pope, to moue, stirre vp, and perswade as many of her highnesse subiects as they dare deale withall, to renounce their allegeance due to her Maiestie and her Crowne, & vpon hope by forreyn inuasion to be inriched & endowed with the possessions & dignities of her other good subiects. These sorts of traitors, rebels and fugitiues, do bind her highnesse subiects (with whom they practise) by oathes, yea by Sacraments, to forsweare their naturall allegeance to her Maiestie, and yeeld obedience with all their powers to to a forreyn Prince, and to assist forreyn forces: and for the more forcible attraction of these vnnaturall people, being weake of vnderstanding, to this they bend these seedemen of treason to bring certaine Buls from the Pope, some of indulgences, pretending to promise heauen to such as wil yeld, and some of cursings, threatnings, & damnation and hell, to such as shall not yeld to their perswasion. And it is certainely knowne, that these heads of these dennes and receptacles (which are by the traytors called Seminaries and Colledges of Iesuits) haue heretofore assured the king of Spaine, who is lately deceased, ý though heretofore he had no good successe w̄ his great forces against this Realme, yet if now he would renew his war, there should be found ready secretly within her highnesse dominions many thousands (as they make their accompt for their purpose) of able people that will be ready to assist such power as he shall set on land: and by their vaunting they do tempt the sayd king hereunto. who otherwise wold not peraduenture hope of any safe landing here, considering what successe he had in the yeare of our Lord 1588, when he made so great preparation to conquer this land: that one named Parsons, and one Allen haue shewed to the sayd king

Renounce allegeance.

This is treason by. 13. El. cap. 1. Buls.

It is high treason to practise with any forreyners to inuade this Realme. 13. El cap. 1.

of

of Spaine certaine ſchooles or beadrolles of names of men, dwelling in ſundry parts of her Maieſties countries (as they haue imagined them) but ſpecially neare the ſea coaſts, with aſſurance that theſe their ſeedmen named Seminaries, Prieſtes, and Jeſuits, are in ſundry parts of this Realme ſecretly harbored, which ſhall be ready to continue their reconciled people in their lewd conſtancy, to ſerue their purpoſes, both in their forces, and with their trayterous enterpriſes, when the Spaniſh power ſhall be ready to land. Beſides this, vpon their impudent aſſertion to the Pope and king of Spaine (though they knew a great part thereof to be falſe) they had lately afore this proclamation, aduertiſed into diuerſe parts of this Realme, by their ſecret meſſengers (wherof ſome haue bene taken, and confeſſed the ſame) that the king vpon their informations and requeſts, promiſed to employ all his forces that he could make by ſea in ỳ yeare of our Lord God 1592, to attempt once againe the inuaſion of this Realme: but becauſe ſome of his wiſeſt Counſellers doubted ỳ he ſhould not preuaile, he altred his purpoſe: beſides many other lewd practiſes & treaſonable cõſpiracies by ỳ ſayd fugitiues. But her Maieſty doubteth not, but Almighty God the defender of all iuſt cauſes, will (as he alwayes hitherto hath) make all their deuices voyd, and by the helpe of her faithfull ſubiects, to increaſe her & their forces, and by execution of her lawes & by other politicke ordinances, to impeach the aforeſayd ſeditious practiſes and treaſons, and doth exhort all the Eccleſiaſticall State, by their example of good life, and by their diligent teaching, to retaine the people ſtedfaſtly in the profeſſion of the Goſpell, and in their duties to Almighty God and her Maieſtie: and alſo ſhe hopeth to haue ſuch ſufficient forces in readineſſe by ſea, as by Gods goodneſſe, and with the helpe of her good ſubiects ſhall be as great or greater then her highneſſe hath had in any time heretofore, to withſtand all her enemies, and that her ſubiects will conſider of all things requiſite to performe for horſemen, armor, & footemen, to be fully furniſhed as time ſhall require for ſeruice, to

defend their countrey.

And further, her Maiestie doth most earnestly require and charge all manner of her subiects, with their hands, purses, & aduices, yea all persons of euery estate with their prayers to God, to moue him to assist this so naturall, honourable, and profitable a seruice, being only for defence of their naturall countrey, against straungers and such wilfull destroyers of their native countrey, and monstrous traytors. And moreouer to prouide speedy remedy against other fraudulent attempts of these Seminaries, Iesuites, and traitors, without the which (it appeareth these forces should not be continually vsed) the same being wrought onely by falshood, by hypocrisie, and by vndermining of her good subiects, vnder a false colour & face of holinesse to make breaches in men & womens consciences, & so to traine them to their treasons, that with such a secrecie, by the harbouring of the said traiterous messengers in obscure places, as without very diligent and continuall search to be made, and seuere order executed, the same will remaine and spread it selfe as a secret infection of treasons in the bowels of this realme, most dangerous, yea, and most reprochfull to be suffered in any well ordered commonwealth. Hereupon, according to her said proclamation, her Maiestie directed her Commissions forth, to enquire by all good meanes, what persons were by their behauiours, or otherwise, worthie to be suspected to be anie such persons as haue bene sent, or that are imployed in any such perswading of her Highnesse people, or of any residing within her realme to treason, or to moue anie to relinquish their allegeance to her Maiestie, or to acknowledge any kind of obedience to the Pope, or to the King of Spaine: and also of other persons, that haue therunto yelded. And to the intent to discouer these venimous vipers, or to chase them out of this realme, for infecting many more, her Maiesty did thereby straightly charge and command all maner of persons whatsoeuer without exception, that was keeper of anie house, family or lodging, and gouernors of anie societies, to make diligẽt search immediatly

It is fellony to receiue, aid, or maintaine any Iesuit, &c. 27. El. cap. 1.

ly vpon the said Proclamation made, of all maner of persons that haue bene admitted or suffered to haue vsuall resort, diet, lodging or residence in their houses, or in anie place by their appointment, within one yeare ended at Michaelmas then last past, or that from thenceforth should be admitted or suffered to resort, eate, lodge, reside or attend, to be examined of what condition or countrey he is, and by what meanes he hath liued, and where he hath spent his time one yeare last before, and whether he vse to resort to Church to diuine seruice according to the law, and their answeres to be put in writing particularly, and to be kept as a register, to be shewed when they shalbe required, that vpon cause of suspition the partie may be tryed farther by the Commissioners, whether the same partie be a loyall subiect or not. And if any shalbe found vnwilling to answere to such inquisition, or by his doubtfull answere not like to be an obedient subiect, the same shalbe stayd by the houshold, or him that ought to haue the examination of him, and if any hauing gouernement or commaundement ouer any seruant, that shalbe found not to haue performed the points of the sayd inquisition, as is afore limitted, the same partie shalbe called before the sayd Commissioners, or before her Maiesties priuie Councell (if the qualitie of the person do so require) and shalbe vsed and ordered for such defaults, as the sayd Commissioners, or her Maiesties Councell shall haue iust cause to deale with such persons. And lastly by the same Proclamation, did admonish, and straightly charge and commaund all persons, that haue had any intelligence of any such that are sent or come from beyond the seas to such purposes, to direct them before her highnesse Commissioners, mentioned in the sayd Proclamation, to be assigned for the examinations of such persons, within twentie dayes next after publication of the sayd Proclamation, in the shyre Towne, Citie or Port, within the precinct of the same Commission, vpon paine, that the offenders therein shalbe punished as abbetters and maintainers of traitors, as by the same Proclamation amongst other things therein mentioned doth appeare.

Booke of English fugitiues.

And now let me turne my speech to you, Oye vnnaturall and degenerated Englishmen, treacherous and vnfaithfull to her, to whom you owe all loyaltie, dutie and obedience: how can you thirst after the destruction of the countrey, where you were bred, borne, and nourished? why do you vnder colour of Religion enter into such hainous treasons, seeking thereby the ouerthrow of our most gracious Queene and Soueraigne, and the subuersion of so glorious a State, by seeking to bring into this land strãgers to subdue ỳ same; a nation, who where they do ouercome, shew themselues most cruell & tyrannous, and do seeke to fill the ayre with horrible blasphemies, & whose abhominable incontinencies do reach to the heauens, asking vengeance at the hands of God. Flaunders can well witnesse it: Portingall hath proued, Hispaniola can witnesse, & the other prouinces of India can testifie.

The tyranny of the Spaniards.

And where amongst all nations it hath bene accounted a most honorable thing, for men to giue their liues for their coũtrey, and to dye in the defence of their temples, Altars, & monuments of their elders, you seeke to see your countrey bathed with the bloud of your parents, wiues and children, kindred, and friends, to see your Cities & temples consumed with fire, and the monuments of your auncestors defaced, your wiues, daughters, & virgins defloured and rauished afore your faces, and to bring this realme, which is famous amongst all Christian nations of the world, to the perpetuall slauerie, seruitude and bondage of a forrein Prince, in whose seruice in the field though you haue sundry times shewed your selues right valiant, yet they accompt you as traytors to your Prince and countrey, as they well may: they regard you not, they disdaine you: and how hardly you haue bene dealt withall there, your owne experience telleth you, which in the booke of the state of English fugitiues is set downe at large. I will remember some: When the Duke of Parma lay in siege at Audenard, did not Norris, Barney, Cornish, and Gibson (whom they had chosen to be their Captaines) with a troupe of fiue hundreth Englishmen, the tallest & best appointed souldiers

It is honorable for a man to giue his life for his countrey.

that a

that a man might lightly see, offer their seruice to the sayd Duke, their comming being the onely cause that the sayd towne (a matter of great importance, and on the land side as it were the key of the prouince of Flaunders) was so soone deliuered vnto him as it was: for whereas the Duke of Aniow and the Prince of Orange lay vnder the walles of Gaunt with sufficient force and deliberate resolution to succour the sayd towne of Andenard (vpon this mutinie of the English) they marched away with their whole army, leauing the enemy battering the sayd towne, which seeing it selfe frustrated of the erpected succors, presently rendered it selfe vnto ỹ Duke of Parma: thence they were drawne to Winoch Bargen, to serue against ỹ French & English, which lay there incamped, where they behaued themselues with such desperate resolution that day, that Monsieur de Balaunson brother to the Marquis of Waranbone was taken prisoner, that besides the losse of many of their liues, they were in this action a wonder to the whole army. But could the pride of the Spaniard endure to heare these your prayses, nay did not they enuie and greatly disdaine it, saying: That you had serued rather like gyddy headed drunkards then men wise and valiant. For a further proofe of valour, shortly after vppon the remoue of the Duke of Alansons army towards Gaunt, the rest of them were likewise brought thither, where also they gaue exceeding testimony of their valour and courage, namely the very day that Sir Iohn Norris made that famous retraite before Gaunt, who when the Frenchmen fled with a disordered amazement, did with a present courage and excellent directiõ, maintaine the place with such regiments of Englishmen, as were vnder his charge, and withstanding the Duke of Parma with all his puissance, who furiously charged him, neuertheless withdrew his men, still holding their pikes in the bosomes of their enemies vnder the walles of Gaunt, not without exceeding damage to the enemy, besides diuerse other great seruices done to ỹ sayd king in the field. But how were they recompenced for the same? were not a great number of

They disdaine you.

them suffered to perish in maner for hunger, & could neither get meat, nor their pay, to prouide for their need: whereupon some of them were constrained by forraging in the country to relieue their hunger, and were not foure and twentie of them taken by the Spanish Prouost, and caried to Andenard, of the rendring whereof they had bene the chiefest meane, & there openly hãged in the market place? And was not another troupe of them being thirty in number in a village neare Papering in Flaunders, by a company of the Spaniards, after a friendly & souldierlike salutation of each side, as they were all making merrie together, on a sudden taken at aduantage, and vnarmed, and most treacherously, cowardly, and inhumanely murthered euerie one? whereof, though sundrie complaints were made to the Duke by their friends that were thus murthered, and by their Captaines, yet Spaniards being the doers thereof, there could be no remedy nor iustice obtained. But to make them amends, because they wold be the cleanlier rid of the residue of this miserable troupe, the Campe being then before Winoch Bargen, wherein lay a migty strong garrison of Frenchmen, they made them two Forts of purpose, in which they willingly placed the English in the vttermost part of the whole Campe, & nearest confining to the towne, to the end they might haue all their throats cut (as indeed they had in verie few nights after) at which time the enemie assaulting thẽ with great furie, and they defending themselues most manfully, aboue the space of one houre, in such sort as the Alarum passed through the whole Campe yet they were not relieued with any succour at all, insomuch as the greatest part of thẽ being slaine, the enemie at last entred, and put the residue to the sword. To rehearse the sundry and seuerall calamities that these poore men, aswel Captaines as souldiers endured, during the time of their vnfortunate seruice, especially at Gansbecke, Aske and Gauer, would seeme for the vnspeakeable strangenesse therof, scarcely credible, for they neuer receiued in all the time of their seruice one moneths pay, their Lieutenants and their Ensignes haue bene seene to go vp and

Englishmen murthered most shamefully.

downe

downe sickely and famished, begging their bread, couered only with poore blankets and tickes of featherbeds, that they had rifled in the villages abroad. And for a further proofe of the cruelty of the Spaniards against the English nation, whensoeuer the fortune of warres hath deliuered any of vs into their hands, it is strange to thinke with what greedie and vnsatiable thirst, they haue desired to shed the English bloud. And for examples, at Resendale, where sundrie English regiments being by the Marshal Byron abandoned and betrayed, were by them defeated and ouerthrowne as is scarcely credible, what barbarous crueltie they vsed vpon men rendred and demanding mercie vpon their knees. But admit all crueltie tolerable during the furie of an execution (though amongst Christians, and men of noble and valorous minds, there is yet a moderation to be vsed) what bloudy inhumanitie was euer heard the like to that which they vsed the nert day: for wheras the Italians & Burgonians (moued with a souldierlike compassion) had take many English prisoners, & saued the from the former slaughter,, vpon the nert morning march, as they brought the forth, thinking to leade the quietly to their quarter, did not the Spaniards with a hellish furie, crying *matta, matta*, kill, kill, draw their rapiers, and murthred with many wounds these poore naked men, not suffering a man of the to escape aliue? Likewise in that treacherous and Sinonicall practise of Graueling, wherin they thought to haue entrapped noble Sir Philip Sidney, how cruelly & tyrannously did they vse these poore men of ours, that were sent before to discouer it, who after they had receiued into their gates with friendly salutations, & being entertained a good space in the towne, in the end, whe they did see y the successe of their enterprise answered not their bloudy, treacherous & vnmanly expectatio, did they not disarme & vnclothe the in the market place, & finally, like cruell butchers, & not like honorable souldiers, murthered the enery one? They wil not trust you (neither is there any reaso they should) for vpo their arriuall in the Spanish campe they were deuided into seue copanies, the one of which was giue to

A horrible murther of the English men by Spaniards after they were yeelded.

Murther of men by the Spaniards after they had receiued the kindly.

They trust you not.

the Earle of Westmerland, who vpon their humble request and sute, was made Coronell and Commander of them all, and yet they would not trust him, but appointed one Contraras a Spaniard to be ioyned with him, as his assistant, or rather as a Maister or Commander both ouer him and the regiment to ouersee. They scorne and hate you: for a great companie of them standing together, seeing certaine Englishmen passe by, one of them sayd, that he wondred what the King made with anie such vermine in his countrey. Another of them sware a great oath, that looke how manie Englishmen there were in the kings seruice, there were so many spies & traitors. The third said, it was an almes deed to put them all in sackes, and throw them into the riuer. And the fourth said, it would be a better course to send them to the kings galies, where in regard of their big ioints and broad shoulders they could not but proue good to tug at an oare. A great mã in that countrey sware by a great oth, that he knew not any one of the English in regard of his ability, fit to do ỳ king seruice worth the straw that lay vnder his feet. Another great man of that country said, that he did not know what seruice the English had done, or were able to do, vnlesse it were to spend the kings money in tauernes and brothell houses.

They sought to disgrace you: for whereas some of the English Captaines had made of their owne charges new & faire Ensignes, those Ensignes were by a Spanish Commissarie called *Spinosa* (who came with order to dissolue the regiment) taken violently from those that bare them, in presence of the Earle of Westmerland, who was Coronell of the regiment: & for a greater disgrace both to him & the rest, though both he, Captaine Tresham, & the other Captaines complained to the Duke for redresse, yet they could not obtaine any: the Spaniard afterwards made his brags, that he turned the English Ensignes into Spanish field beds.

They count you but traitors for conspiring the ouerthrow of your Prince and countrey, and so they may well do, and so they do all such as contrarie to the trust in thẽ reposed

did

did yælo the Caſtels, Cities & foꝛtreſſes, which they haue committed to them to kæpe to the vſe of her Maieſtie: of which ſoꝛt Pygot is one, who hauing cõmitted to his charge by that woꝛthy Knight now deceaſed ſir Iohn Norris, the kæping of Aloſte, and being Commäder of the reſt of the companies there, moſt traiterouſly rendꝛed the towne, himſelfe and the whole regiment (being well neare a thouſand, as tall and well appointed men as were in any part of all Europe) to the ſeruice of the king of Spaine foꝛ 30000 French crowns: which ſeruice, how beneficiall and meritoꝛious it was to the Spaniard, ſuch as know the countrey can teſtifie ſufficiently: foꝛ by yælding of the ſayd towne, they were the occaſion that they got Dermounde, the Saſſe, the foꝛt of Leyskins Hooke, S. Anthonies, & S. Margaret, the Doore, the beſt part of the land of waſt, & in maner Gaunt it ſelf, as the ſequele verie apparätly ſheweth: notwithſtanding all which ſeruice, were they not within two yeares ſpace with hunger, the gallowes and other rigoꝛous dealings quite conſumed, and bꝛought to nothing, as is afoꝛeſaid. They counted foꝛ the like Siꝛ William Stanley and Rowland Yorke, the one rendered vnto the king the towne of Deuenter, the other betraying to him the foꝛt of Sutteuen.

As ye haue heard the end of the ſayd reuolted regiment to the king of Spaine, ſo you ſhall heare the end of your Captaines and guides, which is ſet down here to the end you may perceiue, that ſuch and ſo great calamities as thoſe, could neuer haue hapned to them without the apparant hand of God, whoſe reuengefull iuſtice neuer ceaſed to purſue the infidelitie of thoſe miſerable men, vntill he had taken them from the face of earth: firſt Norris chief Captaine and ring-leader of the reſt, after hee had conſidered of the foulneſſe of his fact, and withall did ſee the ſcoꝛne and contempt wherein hee liued vnder the Spaniard, it wꝛought ſuch an impꝛeſſion in his hart, that hee fell into a kind of lunacy, being in pꝛiſon in Fluſhing, and in the ende ended there his life with his owne hand: Gibſon riſing out of his bed ſuddenly (being in maner naked) was by a Spaniſh hoꝛſeman pꝛeſently thꝛuſt

through the body and so died, whose wife sued to the Duke of Parma for iustice, but the English bloud was there of such vile price being shed by a Spaniard, that the matter was thought not worthy to be inquired of. Cornish was in one of the sayd little forts at such time as it was surprised by the Frenchmen, where both himselfe, his Leutenant, his Ensigne and whole company were miserably slaine and mangled.

Barners was shot through the right arme by a man vnknowne, with a small shot, in such sort that he hath vtterly lost the vse thereof, and after liued in great misery and poverty: such (after these mens seruices) was their fortune, & such is the ende of all trecherous and euill affected Englishmen to their Prince and countrey.

Pygot died suddenly in the Marshalsey at London, being sent thither as prisoner from Ostend. Daulcon became a Pyrate, and was hanged in the North countrey. Captaine Tayler was slaine by the Earle of Westmerland in the Spanish Campe: Captaine Vincent was hanged, Chenie at Bargenopsome, Captaine Welch was slaine vnder the walles of Roane, Yorke, and Williams were executed at Tyburne. Thus you haue heard what it is to liue vnder, and serue a forreyne Prince. They trust you not, for how can a strange Prince in reason perswade himselfe, that such as are traitours, and in their actions monsters against their countrey, will be faithfull to him, but will alwayes carry a iealous opinion ouer you: that he will neuer credit you with any seruice of importance, but when he will appoint greater persons to ouerlooke you. He which seeketh to conquer another countrey, will vse all wayes & deuises to attaine his purpose. The beast Hiena (as is mentioned in Ecclesiastes) counterfeits the voyce of a man, and so entiseth him out of his house with faire perswasions, and then destroyeth him. The Crocodiles nature is, when he would deuoure a man, to weepe, as though he were louing and kind, when he would draw him on to kill him. Who will not (that hath his senses) rather endure any hard fortune

Hiena. Eccles. cap. 13.

Plin. histor. natur. lib. 8. cap. 30. Crocodiles.

fortune vnder his owne naturall Prince, who will not rather lose his life by the hand of the enemy, in defence of his native countrey, then hazard it in the seruice of any forreyne Prince against the same? You should rather say, as Eneas the noble Troian, when the Greeks had won Troy, afterwards trauelling through the raging seas to seeke the land of Italie, falling into a dangerous tempest, and seeing no hope of life, held vp his hands. and vsed these words:

O ter quatérque beati, Virgill. Æneid.
Queis ante ora patrum Troiæ sub mœnibus altis
Contigit oppetere, ô Danaûm fortissime gentis
Tidide, mène Iliacis occumbere campis
Non potuisse, tuáque animam hanc effundere dextra?
Sæuus vbi Æacidæ telo iacet Hector, vbi ingens
Sarpedon, vbi tot Simois correpta sub vndis
Scuta virûm, galeásque & fortia corpora voluit.

Remember your selues yet at the last, and apply your mindes to the faithfull seruice of your Prince and countrey: he runneth farre (as the saying is) that neuer turneth againe: seeke by faithfull assurance of your loyalties hereafter to her Maiestie, for her gracious pardon ỳ yee may henceforth liue like dutifull subiects ready to defend your Prince & countrey against the enemy, following therein the steps of your faithfull, valiant, and couragious forefathers, whose fame by this your disloyaltie you seeke to blemish and deface, rather then to liue vnder any forreyne Prince, that would surprise the City and bring it in thraldome.

And now to returne to the proclamation last before mentioned. Were euer such practises as be mentioned in the same, wrought against any Christian Prince, by any man of the Church that challengeth to be Peters successour, as the Pope doth? Saint Paule saith that God is not the God of dissention but of peace: Lord God, what aunswere shall he make in the later day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be opened, that Corinth. 14.

The Pope stirreth the subiects to rebell against their Prince.

ought to maintaine peace, thus to sow discord among Christian Princes, and to moue their subiects to oppose against them. surely his owne conscience shall testifie against him, which will be as strong as a thousand witnesses, as Persius very well sayth.

Satyr. 3.

Pœna autem vehemens ac multo seuerior illis,
Quas & Cedit us grauis inuenit & Rodamanthus,
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.

And againe, *Conscientia mille testes, & onus Ætna grauius.*

No subiect can rebell for any cause. Rom. 13.

Can he find by the word of God, that it is lawfull for the subiect to rebell against his Prince for any cause whatsoeuer? Saint Paul sayth, Let euery soule submit himselfe to the higher powers: there is no power but of God, all powers that are, be ordayned of God. and whosoeuer resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and procureth to himselfe damnation.

Iohn. 18.

When Pilate sayd to Christ: Knowest thou not, ỹ I haue power to lose thæ, & also to crucifie thee? he sayd; thou shouldest haue no power at all ouer me, were it not giuen thee from aboue: our Sauior Christ was called afore the high Priests to answere to his doctrine, did he oppose himselfe any way against them? no, he knew they had their authority from God, and therefore he shewed all obedience to them in respect of their place, and patiently suffered death (though vniustly) according to their wicked law and iudgements.

Iohn. 18.

Math. 25.

When Malcus with other of the high Priests seruants, came by their commandement to take Christ, Peter drew out his sword, & cut off Malcus eare: & Christ said vnto him, Put vp thy sword into thy sheath, for all ỹ strike with the sword shall perish therewith: thinkest thou that I cannot speake to my Father, and he shall giue me more then twenty legions of Angels? but how should then the Scripture bee performed?

Parap. in Mat.

The famous clarke Erasmus in his Paraphrase vppon this place of Scripture, speaketh these words vnto Peter, as it were

were in the perſō of Chriſt. Put vp thy ſworꝺ into thy ſheath: matters of the Goſpell are not in ſuch manner to be defenꝺeꝺ, if thou wilt ſucceeꝺ me as my vicar, thou muſt fight with no other ſworꝺ then of Gods worꝺ, which cutteth away ſinne, anꝺ ſaueth the man. And the auncient father Tertullian in his Apologia cap. 37 ſayth, In our profeſſion more meeter it is to be ſlaine then to ſlay. So ꝺiꝺ all the Martyrs of God, by whom the Church of Chriſt increaſeꝺ. Saint Auguſtine ſaith: *Not reſiſtendo ſed perferendo*: Not by reſiſting, but by ſuffering. If the Prince ſhouꝺ ſet forth a law touching the worſhiping of God, or matter of conſcience againſt the worꝺ of God, anꝺ lymit a paine to the breakers thereof, though the ſubiect be not bounꝺ in conſcience to obſerue that law (for in ſuch caſes a man muſt rather obey God then man) yet he may not rebell nor oppoſe himſelfe violently againſt his Prince, but he muſt rather referre his cauſe to God, anꝺ ſubmit himſelfe to ẏ punishmēts of the law, as Saint Peter ſaith: Submit your ſelfe to euery ordinance of man for the Lords ſake, whether it be to the king, as to the chiefe, or to them that be ſent of him: then it followeth, he may not rebell, whatſoeuer the ordinance be. Acts. 4. Peter. 2.

The Iewes haꝺ a law, that whoſoeuer ſhouꝺ ſay, he was the Sonne of God, ſhouꝺ ꝺie: Chriſt that was the ſoonne of God in ꝺeꝺe, anꝺ ſo ꝺeclareꝺ himſelfe to the people to be, yet he ꝺiꝺ ſubmit himſelfe to the paine of the law, though it be vngoꝺly. Looke Iohn. 19. verſe. 7.

¶ The manner how to suppresse rebels, with a perswasion to all subiects to the due of obedience of their Prince: the great inconueniences that arise of ciuill warres. How hatefull the name of a traytour is to the posteritie; and what plagues haue fallen not onely vppon traytors, but also vppon such as haue bene murmurers against their Princes & Gouernors.

CHAP. 8.

Bodinus 211

Sleildan.4

When the Princes of Germany determined to take armes against ẏ Emperor for ẏ defence of their religion, they asked Luther if it were lawfull so to do: who answered expresly, that it was not, and would not perswade them thereunto, saying, that no cause could be iust, for the subiect to beare armes against his Prince & countrey.

Bodinus. lib. 4. fol. 487.

And because it is conuenient that rebellions and disordered people should be dealt withall with conuenient speed, let vs heare what Bodinus writeth concerning the maner how. *Si tamen seditio priùs coorta fuerit quàm prospiceretur, sapientissimos ac summa virtute præstantes viros, qui populi motus orationis lenitate ac prudẽtia regere possunt, adhibere oportebit: nam qui vim adhibent, perinde faciunt vt ij qui torrentem præcipiti casu de rupibus altissimis labentem sistere se posse confidunt.* If seditious persons and rebels be assembled together afore it be foreseene, the wisest men, and such as for their great vertue excell, & can moue the people with their gentle and wise perswasions, are most meetest to be vsed; for such (as at the first) vse force, do as they which thinke to stay a great water falling headlong from the high rocks. If wild beasts cannot be tamed with strokes, but by gentle and skilfull vsing of them, who can thinke with sharpe and rough words to tame such, as of all beasts are most fierce? The Senate of Rome did very often reprehend such as vsed force to appease the furie of the people, and rather cõmended Menenius Agrippa, which not with bitternesse, but rather with gentle-

How rebels must be suppressed.

gentleneſſe and cunning vſed, to reduce the people to their obedience and dutie, which aboue all other bred to him immortall praiſe, and glorie to the common wealth. And to that effect the Poet Virgill writeth thus:

Ac veluti magno in populo cum ſepè coorta eſt
Seditio, ſæuitque animis ignobile vulgus,
Iamq; faces & ſaxa volant, furor arma miniſtrat,
Tum pietate grauem ac meritis ſi forte virum quem
Conſpexêre, ſilent, arrectiſq; auribus aſtant,
Ille regit dictis animos, & pectora mulcet. Æneid. lib. 8

Whē ſedition is raiſed amongſt the common people, in their rage firebrands and ſtones flie (for furie doth miniſter weapons) then if they ſee by chaunce anie graue man, to be reuerenced for his vertee and good deſerts, they are ſilent, and hearken to him diligently, and he aſſwageth with his mildneſſe and wiſe ſpeeches their minds and rages. So did Pericles the Athenian, Peter Loredan the Venetian and others, whereby it appeareth, that vertue and wiſdome doth ſometime more preuaile in theſe caſes, then either lawes, armes, or the commandement of rulers. Pericles.

And to reſtraine ſuch rebellious people, and reduce them to due obedience, the feare and reuerence of Religion, hath bene in times paſt of great force: for as Bodinus writeth, whē ciuill warres were raiſed amongſt the Florentines, and great ſlaughter and bloudſhed happened amongſt them in the Citie, and no force of man could reſtraine the ſame, Fraun-cis Soderinus the Biſhop, hauing on his pontificall ornaments, and a companie of Prieſts attending on him, and the Croſſe borne before him, entred into the middeſt of the Citizens thus aſſembled: whereupon they forthwith for the feare they had of religion, did put off their armour: ſo did Iudas Biſhop of the Hebrues, (when Alexander the great came to the citie of Ieruſalem with a great hoſt) being apparelled in his holy veſtiments, met him, which ſight, and the brightneſſe whereof being feared, Alexander did reuerence the Biſhop, & did not ſpoile the countrie nor holy Citie, but with great Lib. 4. fol. 480 High Prieſt.

benefites did inlarge the same. By like meanes Vrbane the Pope is said to haue turned and remoued away the siege of Attila from the citie of Aquila, as Iosephus writeth: but when none of these will serue, then the extremitie of armes must be vsed. And because good perswasions and mild spæches are thought so conuenient to be vsed to appease such vprores, I haue thought good to set downe this simple exhortation, which followeth.

§. Ioseph. in anti.

Exhortation to rebels.

After that Almightie God had destroyed the world for the sinne of man, sauing Noah and his family (who were preserued in the Arke by Gods prouidence) and that nations and people did againe increase and multiply vpon the face of the earth, knowing in his euerlasting wisedome, how necessarie, good, and wholsome lawes should be for the gouernment and direction of his people, he gaue the lawes of the tenne commandements in the mount Sinay, wherein is contained first, our dutie to almighty God, and next to our neighbour: then he also ordained Kings, Princes, and Gouernors, to rule and order their subiects, and to punish the offenders thereof by these lawes, and gaue them power to make lawes, as Salomon saith: By me kings raigne, through me Princes make good lawes. And lastly, he gaue straight commandemēt to the subiects touching their obedience to their Soueraigne Lords and rulers, as Saint Paule saith, Let euerie soule submit himselfe to the higher Powers: there is no power but of God, all powers that be, are ordained of God: whosoeuer therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist, procure to themselues damnation: for rulers are not fearefull to them that do well, but to them that do euill. Wilt thou be without feare of the power? do well then, and so thou shalt be praised of him: for he is the minister of God ordained for thy wealth. But if thou do euill, then feare, for he beareth not the sword in vaine: for he is the minister of God to take vengeance of them that do euill. Wherfore we must obey, not onely for feare of vengeance, but for conscience sake also, for that cause we pay tribute, for they are Gods ministers seruing for that purpose.

Prou. 8.

Rom. 13.

Now

Now what euill counsel hath moued you thus to enter into armes against your naturall Prince and Liege Ladie, whom Almightie God hath ordained to supply his place, and to raigne ouer you? Who hath bewitched you, thus to abuse the great loue and fauour of so gracious a Quæne, which she hath borne alwayes, and doth dayly shew to her good subiects, to oppose against her, that is studious to set forth the Gospell, that is, and hath bene so carefull to maintaine such common peace amongst vs these fortie yeares and more, as the like hath not bin seene nor heard of, neither is to be found in anie record or Chronicle of this realme sithence the conquest thereof (which is aboue 528 yeares) for the like time of gouernment, that is desirous to raigne with mercie, with loue, with pitie and tender compassion, and not by tyrannie, nor by effusion of bloud, neither alwayes by inflicting the extremitie of her lawes vpon such as most iustly haue deserued the execution of the same: that is mercifull to offenders, bountifull to well deseruers of her Maiestie and their countrey: that to her great charge hath fortified this realme with strong Castles, and a Nauie of warlike shippes and all other things necessarie for the warres in great aboundance, for the defence of her kingdome and people: that hath not laid vpon vs any tares or tallages, but the like thereof hath bene before her time, and greater also: that hath made good lawes, and taken a solemne oath in the day of her coronation to endeuour her selfe that the same shall be holden, kept, and executed vnto all her subiects indifferently, without respect of persons: and is also well pleased to be ordered by the same her selfe.

Though this be touched afore, yet it is not vnmeet to be vsed here to these men

If you consider the horrible murthers of great persons, the pitifull slaughter of man, woman and child, by fire and sword, the lamentable rauishments of maids, wiues and widowes, the ransacking and spoiling of Cities and townes, with many other miseries and calamities, which haue hapned, & continued in other countreys, not farre hence these many yeares by occasion of ciuill warres and dissention, you shall find, that we haue cause to thinke our selues most bound of all nations,

to the goodnesse of God, in that he hath not suffered vs to be afflicted and visited with the like: all which haue bene preuẽted, by the great wisedome and prouidence of her Maiestie & her graue Councell. These besides other infinite great kindnesse and benefites, her highnesse hath daily most graciously bestowed vpon vs, that more nor greater no Prince can extend to her people, and shall we now be vnthankfull for the same? shall we yeeld vnkindnesse for kindnesse? shall we recompence her daily care & studie to do vs good, by seeking danger to her person, and perill to her state, which may ensue by your forcible and violẽt opposing against her? There is nothing worse bestowed, then that is done to the vngratefull and forgetfull man, as Erasmus writeth. *Nihil peius confertur quàm quod homini ingrato atque non scienti.*

A man that receiueth a good turne (if there be any good nature in him) will alwayes be thankful, and so much the more, when he is not able to deserue or requite the least part thereof: king Dauid that receiued many good things at the hands of God, shewed not himselfe vnthankfull, but breaking out as it were on a suddaine, sayd vnto himselfe. *Quid retribuam*
Psal.116.107 *Domino pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi? calicem salutaris accipiam & nomen Domini invocabo.* What shall I yeeld vnto God for all that he hath done vnto me? I will take the cup of thankesgiuing, & and call vpon the name of the Lord.

It is all that Almighty God doth looke for at our hands, that we should be thankfull vnto him for all his mercies & louing kindnesse that he doth daily bestow vpõ vs, as Almightie God saith by his Prophet: He that giueth me praise and thankes, the same is he that honoreth me. And all that her Maiestie looketh for at our hands, is to be true, faithfull and thankefull to her. Is there any thing that doth more open the gate to forrein invasion, then ciuill warres and dissention? the Gospell saith, Euery kingdome in it self deuided, shalbe desolate. Did not William Duke of Normandie, when ciuil warres & diuision was in the realme, cõquere the same? and likewise in Henrie the third his dayes (when the great warres were betwixt him and his Barons)

Barons) did not Philip the French king, send hither Lewes his sonne with a great number of men of warre, and got sundry Cities, Castels, Townes, and holdes, thinking to haue made a conquest of this land, and so had done, if the sayd Barons (who conspired with the sayd Lewes) had not reuolted frō the French, and driuen them out of this countrey: besides diuers other like examples to be found in our English Chronicles. If there be any thing mete to be redressed, do you thinke by this meanes (though your number were far greater) to haue your wils, or to be releeued? No, no, assure your selues, the nobilitie and thousands of thousands, of the good and dutiful subiectes of this realme, will ioyne together (as they ought) to destroy you, and you shalbe slaine as thicke as motes are in the sunne, before you shall obtaine your purpose: for it standeth not with the honour and name of a Prince to be forced by the subiect to do any thing against his will: and such of you as shal escape the sword, shalbe sure to be executed by course of law, that is, you shalbe drawne vpon hurdles to the places of execution, and there hanged vntill you be halfe dead, and then cut downe aliue, your priuities shalbe cut off, your bowels taken out of your bellyes and being aliue, they shalbe burned before your faces: then shall your heads be smitten off, and your bodies deuided into foure quarters (and as the vse is) shalbe set vpon stakes in the towers and highest places in good Cities and townes, where it shall please the Prince to appoint. Thus shall your carcases be meate for the fowles of the ayre, and a spectacle ioyfull to your enemies, and wofull to your parents, kinsfolks and friends to behold: besides you shall leaue to your posteritie name of perpetual shame, ignominy and reproch, that is the names of rebels and false traitors, yea rather monsters to your Prince and countrey: you shall also vndo your wife and children, in that you shal forfet to the Prince all your lands, leases, goods and chattels, besides your blud shalbe corrupted, so as none of your offspring shalbe able to haue or claime by you any lands, as heyres to your fathers, mothers, or other auncestors. And this forfaiture and corrup-

tion of bloud shalbe as well where you shalbe slaine in field, as condemned by course of law. Where haue you euer heard or read, that rebels (whether they haue bene of nobilitie or others) did euer preuaile, but haue bin alwayes ouerthrowne and brought to confusion, whatsoeuer their pretences haue bene? And amongst many examples I will put you in minde of a few: when as the Lincolnshyre men to the number of 40000. rebelled about the 28. yeare of Henry the eight for religion, was not Doctour Makerell and others of the ring leaders, of that vnruly companie executed, in such maner, as is aboue remembred, and many of the rest of them slaine in the field, and so subdued? Was not Syr Humfrey Arundale, Winslade, Holins, Burie and diuerse others of the chief of the rebellion in the West parts of this realme, raised in Edward the first his dayes, executed also as traitors? Did it not likewise happen so to Ket and many others of the rebels in Norfolke in the same kings dayes, which sought to haue layed Parkes and Commons inclosed open? Was not Wiat, Isley and diuers Knights, Esquiers and Gentlemen of Kent, who rebelled in the first yeare of Quéene Marie, & opposed themselues against the Prince in armes, to stay the alteration of religion and her mariage with the king of Spaine, executed for the same rebellion? and were not aboue fifty of the common sort of these rebels hanged vp in London in diuerse places there? And were not sundrie other Esquires and Gentlemen condemned, and should haue bene executed for that commotion, had not Quéene Marie giuen them pardon? Were not the Earles of Northumberland and Westmerland, and about fiftie knights, Esquiers, and Gentlemen attainted for the insurrection of the North parts of this realme, in the eleuenth yeare of the Quéenes Maiesties raigne? And was not the sayd Earle of Northumberland beheaded at Yorke? And did not manie others of the said Esquires and Gentlemen suffer for that offence in other places? And did not the said Earle of Westmerland, and diuerse other of the said attainted persons, fly ouer the seas to saue their liues, which otherwise had tasted of that sauce?

Rebellion in Lincolnshyre. Hol. 1567.

Abridgemẽt of Grafton. 140.

West countrey.

Rebels in Norfolke, as Ket and others. Hol. 1734.

Wiats rebellion.

Holin. 1732.

Insurrection in the North

Holin. 1840.

And

And were not diuerſe of the common ſort executed by martiall law for the ſame rebellion? The matter is yet freſh in memorie, ſo that it needeth no proofe of the end of rebels, and ſuch as beare traiterous harts againſt their Prince. We haue diuerſe examples alſo out of the holy Scriptures, and among other a notable example of Abſolon, who conſpired the death of his father king Dauid, who rebelling againſt him (riding vnder a tree) was by Gods prouidence hanged vp on a bough thereof by the long haire of his head. Of whom Ignatius the ancient father writeth, *Abſolon parricida exiſtens Dei iudicio arbori appenſus, cor eius quod male cogitabat, ſagitta tranſfixum eſt.* And ſo you may ſee the vengeance of God on the heart which conceiued the treaſon, and on the body that executed the ſame. Achitophel likewiſe, the miſchieuous Counſeller to Abſolon in that wicked rebellion, for lacke of an hangman, hanged himſelfe; a worthie end of all falſe rebels, who rather then they ſhold lacke due execution, will by Gods iuſt iudgement become hangmen vnto themſelues. Thus it hapned to ẏ Captaines of this rebellion, beſides fortie thouſand of the common ſort, which were ſlaine in the field for that rebellion. And as ẏ holy Scriptures do ſhew, ſo doth dayly experience proue, that the counſels, cõſpiracies & attẽpts of rebels neuer take effect, but came euer to a moſt horrible end. Now concerning ſuch as haue bin murmurers againſt their rulers, you ſhall ſee what hath hapned to thẽ: ſome haue bene strickẽ with foule leproſie, ſome burnt with fire ſodainly frõ heauen, ſometime they were conſumed with the peſtilẽce, ſometime were ſtung to death with ſtrange kinds of fiery ſerpents, & ſometime the earth hath opened and ſwallowed thẽ vp quicke, the Captains and bands of ſuch murmurers, with their wiues, children & families. Then if ſuch ſtrange and horrible plagues haue hapned to ſuch ſubiects as did but only murmure and ſpeake euil againſt their heads, what ſhall become of ſuch ſubiects as conſpire, arme themſelues, aſſemble great numbers of men in armes, & encourage and leade thẽ againſt their Prince & countrie, ſpoyling, robbing & ſlaying as manie of their good ſubiects

Ignatius, Epiſt. 2.

2. Reg. 187.

as do withstand them, and against whom they may preuaile.
Eccle.10. We are forbidden by the holy Scripture, so much as to think euill to the Prince, for the birds of the aire shall betray thee, & with their wings shal bewray thy voyce. If we may not think euil, much lesse may we do anie thing that shal or may tend to her danger, as rebellions do alwayes imply peril to her person & state. King Saule was a wicked Prince, & sought the life
Sam 24. of Dauid the seruant of God diuerse wayes, & yet Dauid wold not hurt him, no, when he might haue slaine him in his caue, but said, The Lord keepe me, that I lay not my hands vpon the
2.Tim. 2. Lords annointed. S. Paule saith, I exhort that aboue all things prayers & supplications, and intercessions, and giuing of thanks be made of all men, for kings, and all that are in authoritie, that we may liue a quiet life with all godlinesse, for that is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Sauiour. So did the people of
Apol.cap.30. God, which liued vnder Pagans and tyrants, as Tertullian witnesseth. If the Princes be good, they are a great blessing of God bestowed on the people: if they be vngodly & tyrants, then they are appointed for their punishment: yet must they pray for them whatsoeuer they be: for when S. Paule taught to pray for rulers, then Caligula, Clodius and Nero (who were no Christians, but Pagans and most cruel tyrants) were gouernors & rulers of the people. When Nabuchodonosor king of Babylon, after he had slain their kings nobles, wiues & children, & the people of God & walked their country, spoyled their cities, yea and Ierusalem it selfe, & the holy temple, and caried the residue with him captiue to Babylon, yet Baruc the Pro-
Baruc.1.11. phet of God, exhorted the people being in captiuity, saying: Pray you to God for the life of Nabuchodonosor king of Babylon, and of Balthaser his son, that their dayes may be as the dayes of heauen vpon the earth, that God also may giue vs strength, & lightē our eyes, that we may liue vnder the defence of Nabuchodonosor king of Babylon, & vnder the protectiō of Balthaser his sonne, that we may long do them seruice, and find fauor in their sight. If they then prayed for tyrants and vngodly kings, how much more ought we to pray to God for the life, preseruation,

and

and prosperous estate of so gracious a Quéene & soueraigne Gouernour as we haue? What shall I say of you? shal I call you subiects, that assemble your selues in this forcible maner, and breake the common peace of the realme, and in stéed of quietnesse, ioy and felicitie (which do follow of blessed peace and due obedience) do bring all trouble, sorrow, disquietnesse of mind and bodie, and all mischiefes and calamities, and turne all good order vpside downe, bring all good lawes in contempt, and tread them vnder foot, oppresse all vertue and honestie, and all vertuous and honest persons, and set all vice and wickednesse, and all vitious and euill men at libertie, to worke their vngodly willes and vngracious purposes, which were before bridled with wholsome lawes: and to weaken, ouerthrow, and consume the strength of the realme, aswell by wasting and spending the treasure thereof, as by slaying the good subiects of the same, and make our countrie readie, as it were, to be a pray and spoyle to all outward enemies, and to bring vs, our wiues, children and posterities to perpetuall captiuitie, slaueric, and bondage: that strangers may possesse our lands, goods & liuings, to our vtter vndoing & destruction? Though God do often prosper iust & lawfull enemies, which be no subiects, against forraine enemies: and though a small number (vpon wars begun vpon iust causes) hath many times prospered against huge nũbers of their aduersaries, that haue offered them wrong and iniurie, yet neuer did rebel prosper against their Prince, how noble or great soeuer their Captaine or number of people haue bene: and whether their pretence of rebelling haue bene for reformatiõ of religion, or for any other cause whatsoeuer, yet they haue bin alwayes ouerthrowne by the iust iudgemẽt of God: and so Sir Thomas Wyat, vpõ his arraignmẽt for the sayd rebellion of Kent, affirmed openly, lamenting heartily his brutish and beastly fall (as he rightly tearmed it) into ỹ horrible offence of the law, requiring all the audience there present, to remember his speeches, and to be taught by his infelicitie and most wretched case, as in the Chronicle doth appeare. If you

Note.

Holin.

be grieued with any thing which is to be reformed, exhibit your supplication to her Maiesties Lieutenant here present, and make your humble submission, confessing your great offences, and craning together on your knees her most gracious pardon, with faithfull promise, that (by Gods grace) you will not enter into the like horrible offence hereafter, against her highnesse and her lawes, and so ye may the rather obtaine the same, which her sayd Lieutenant hath authority vnder her great seale of England to graunt to such of you, as shall do as is afore remembred: & herein you shall do as was vsed in king Edward the first his time, by some which then opposed themselues against the sayd king, as you do now against her Maiestie, who vppon their like submission, had their pardon, and by order from the king also present redresse of their grieues. If ought be to be remedied, it belongeth not to the subiect to performe it: for if ỹ Prince should make a law neuer so hard against ỹ subiect, & impose a great punishment to the breakers thereof, yet the subiect may not presume to attempt to remedy the same, but must submit himselfe to the punishment of the law: as Saint Peter saith, submit your selues to euery ordinance of man for the Lords sake, whether it be to the king, as to the head, or to ỹ rulers, as to them sent of him for the punishment of euil doers; but for the cherishing of such as do well, for so is the will of God.

Holinsh.

Peter.

If you will not take this course, but stand to the vttermost, assure your selues, that you shall be consumed with the sword, and such as escape that death, shall suffer the execution due by law to traitors, in such terrible manner as is aboue remembred.

To conclude, if neither the feare of God, your dutie to your Prince, the preseruation of her person, the safety of your countrey, nor the safegard of your owne liues, if the forfeiture of your lands and goods, if the vtter vndoing of your wiues and children, the corruption of your bloud, the terror of your execution, the shame and ignominy of the world to be left to your posterity, the sorrow of your parents, the griefe

griefe of your friends, and reioycing of your enemies, to see you come to this miserable and lamentable ende, will not moue you to desist from this your outragious dealing, and to submit your selues, as is aforesayd, yet at least remember your soules health, and the saying of Saint Paule, which I put you in mind of in the beginning, that such as rebell against their Prince, shall procure to themselues damnation, whereof if you will haue no regard, then of all people you are the most miserable, and it had beene better you had neuer beene borne, then to be condemned to hell fire, where there is no redemption, and where you shall be tormented world without ende, with Lucifer the first rebell against God, and father of all rebels, and with his angels, where is weeping, wayling, and gnashing of teeth, and perpetuall horror amongst the damned spirits for euermore, from which Almighty God for his mercy deliuer vs.

¶ A repetition of certaine Statutes, whereby it is high treason as well for any man to withdraw her Maiesties subiects from their loyaltie, as also to be so withdrawne.

CHAP. 9.

IT is not vnknowne vnto you, how that the Bishop of Rome by certaine Iesuits practised, as you haue heard, by the sayd proclamation to deale with her Maiesties subiects, to renounce their obedience vnto her highnesse, which no man can do, because it is due to her Maiestie by the law of God, and by the law of nature, of all which are borne vnder her obeisance, and that which nature hath giuen no man can take away, as the saying is:

No man can renounce his naturall allegeance.

Quod natura dedit, nemo est qui tollere possit,

Dyer.300. And in proofe thereof, I find that Doctor Story an Englishman borne, fled into Brabant, and there toke his oath of allegiance to be subiect to Philip king of Spaine, and after being brought into England, he was arraigned for practising beyond the sea with the king of Spaine his deputy there, in forcible and warlike manner to inuade this Realme of England, and in this practising did shew how and where the best place was to make this inuasion. And if he would so doe, there should be diuerse ready to ayde him, he confessed that he was an Englishman borne at Salisbury, but sayd he was the sayd king of Spaine his subiect, and therefore refused to answere to that inditement, saying also, that he was no subiect to the Quenes Maiestie, & ỹ he had bin subiect to the king of Spaine this seuen yeares, and thereupon prayed that his plea might be entred, & because he would giue no other answer, he had iudgement as a traitor, ỹ is to be hanged, drawne, and quartered, & so he was executed in the thirteenth yere of her Maiesties raigne. Therefore this deuise of the Pope and his practise to withdraw her Maiesties subiects from their loyalty, is but as it were a trap layd, to bring such to destruction as shall be so withdrawne, and it is treason by a Statute made in the three and twentieth yeare of her Maiesties raigne, as well in the practiser to withdraw, as in the person which is withdrawne, as by that statute appeareth, the words whereof be these.

Doctor Stories arraignment.

Stories execution. 13. Elizabeth.

23. El. cap. 1. Treason to withdraw any from their naturall obedience.

Be it declared and enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that all persons whatsoeuer, which haue or shall haue, or pretẽd to haue power, or shal by any waies or meanes put in practise to absolue, perswade, or withdraw any of the Queenes Maiesties subiects, or any within her highnesse Realmes & dominiõs, from their naturall obedience to her Maiestie, or to withdrawe them for that intent from the religion now by her Highnesse authority established, within her highnesse dominiõs, to the Romish religion, or to moue them, or any of them, to promise any obedience to any pretended authority of the Sea of Rome, or of any other Prince, State, or Potentate, to be had and vsed within her dominions, or shall do any ouert act, to that intent or purpose,

euery

euery of them ſhal be to all intents adiudged traitours, and being thereof lawfully conuicted, ſhall haue iudgement, ſuffer, and forfeit, as in caſe of high treaſon. And if any perſon ſhall after the end of that Seſſion of Parliament, by any meanes be willingly abſolued or withdrawne as afore is ſayd, or willingly be reconciled, or ſhall promiſe any obedience to any ſuch pretended authority, Prince, State, or Potentate, as is afore ſayd, that then euery ſuch perſon, their procurers & counſellers therunto, being therof lawfully conuicted, ſhall be taken, tried, and iudged, and ſhall ſuffer and forfeit as in caſes of high treaſon. And be it likewiſe enacted and declared, that all and euery perſon and perſons, that ſhall willingly be ayders or maintainers of ſuch perſons ſo offending, as is aboue expreſſed, or of any of them (knowing the ſame) or which ſhall conceale any offence aforeſayd, and ſhall not within twenty dayes at the furdeſt, after ſuch perſons knowledge of ſuch offēce, diſcloſe the ſame to ſome Iuſtice of peace, or other higher officer, he ſhall be taken, tried, and iudged, and ſhall ſuffer and forfeit, as offenders in miſpriſon of treaſon.

And becauſe by the ſayd proclamation publiſhed in the ſayd thrée and thirtith yeare, it appeareth that the Pope hath authoriſed Ieſuits and Seminaries (named in the ſayd proclamation) by colour of Buls to abſolue the perſons mentioned in the Statute laſt before remembred, I haue thought it alſo conuenient to ſet downe in this place, the Statute made in the thirtēnth yeare of the Quēnes Maieſties raigne, concerning the bringing in of Buls into this Realme, which is, as followeth.

Be it enacted, that if any perſon or perſons after the firſt day of Iuly next cōming, ſhall vſe or put in vre in any place within this Realme, or within any the Queenes dominions, any Bull, writing, inſtrument, written or printed, of abſolution or reconciliation, obtayned and gotten from the ſayd Biſhop of Rome, or any of his ſucceſſors, or from any other perſon or perſons authoriſed, or claiming authority by or from the ſayd Biſhop of Rome, his predeceſſors or ſucceſſors, or Sea of Rome, or if any perſon or perſons after the ſayd firſt day of Iuly, ſhall take vppon him or 13. El. cap. 1. Buls.

them by colour of any ſuch Bull, writing, inſtrument, or authority to abſolue or reconcile any perſon or perſons, or to graunt or promiſe to any perſō or perſons within this Realme, or any other the Queenes Maieſties dominions, any ſuch abſolution or reconciliation by any ſpeech, preaching, teaching, writing, or any other open deede, or if any perſon or perſons within this Realme, or any the Queenes Maieſties dominions after the ſayd firſt day of Iuly, ſhall willingly receiue or take any ſuch abſolution or reconciliation, or elſe if any perſon or perſons haue obtayned or gotten ſithens the laſt day of Iuly, in the firſt yeare of the Queenes Maieſties Raigne, or after the ſayd firſt day of Iuly, ſhall obtaine or get from the ſayd Biſhop of Rome, or any his ſucceſſors or Sea of Rome, any manner of Bul, writing, or inſtrument written, or printed, containing any thing, matter, or cauſe whatſoeuer, or ſhall publiſh or by any wayes or meanes put in vre, any ſuch Bul, writing, or inſtrument, that thē all & euery ſuch act & acts, offēce and offēces, ſhall be deemed & adiudged by the authority of this Act to be high treaſon, & the offender & offenders therein, their procurers, abbetters and counſellers, to the committing the ſayd offence and offences, ſhall be deemed high treaſon to the Queene and the Realme, and being thereof lawfully indicted and attaynted, ſhall forfeit as in caſes of high treaſon, and their ayders, counſellers, or abbetters, after the committing of the ſayd offences and acts (to the intent to ſet foorth, vphold, or allow, the doing or execution of the ſayd vſurped power, iuriſdiction, or authority, touching, or concerning the premiſes or any part therof) ſhall incurre the paine of the Satute of *Præmunire*, made in the ſixteenth yeare of king *Richard* the ſecond. Prouided alwayes, nd be it further enacted by the authority aforeſayd, that if any perſon or perſons, to whom any ſuch abſolution, reconciliation, Bull, writing, or inſtrument, ſhall after the ſayd firſt day of Iuly, be offered, moued, or perſwaded to be vſed, put in vre, or executed, ſhall conceale the ſame offer, motion, or perſwade, and not diſcloſe and ſignifie the ſame by writing, or otherwiſe within ſixe weekes next following, to ſome of the Queenes Maieſties Priuie Councell eſtabliſhed in the North parts,

16.R.2.cap.

Conceale.

parts, or in the Marches of Wales for the time being, ſhall incurre the paine and forfeiture of miſpriſion of treaſon, which is to forfeit the profit of his lands, during his life, all his goods and chattels, and to haue perpetuall impriſonment. And the paine of the ſayd Satute of the *Præmunire*, is to forfeit all his lands, that he hath in fee-ſimple, to the Crowne for euer, and all lands that he holdeth in tayle, or for life, during his life, and all his leaſes for yeares, and other his goods and chattels for euer, and ſhall haue perpetuall impriſonment, and be out of the Queenes protection.

Treaſon.B. 19.6.El.6.

Forfeit.B.103 24.H.8.

Protection.

And it hath bene taken that any man might kill ſuch a one before the making of the Statute of 5. El. cap. 1. but now he may not.

F.n.b.232. Coron.B.193

Although it may be doubted, for that we are denied for religion, if any inuaſion ſhould be attempted in this Realme, that ſome deſirous of alteration thereof, would ioyne with them, yet it is to be hoped, that there are thouſands and thouſands of true and faithfull ſubiects, which will ſpend their lands, liues, and goods (as they ought) before the enemy ſhould preuaile. And one reaſon moueth me thus to thinke, for that the Quéenes Maieſtie doth not puniſh them by death, nor loſſe of goods and lands, as was vſed in Queene Maries time for religion, but impoſeth vppon ſome of them a certaine ſumme of mony, to be payd monethly for not comming to Church: beſides great numbers of others which perhaps would like well of the change of religion, as well as the reſt, and yet are neither charged with like payment, nor otherwiſe any way dealt withall. And another chiefe reaſon moueth me thus to thinke, for that they which ſhall ſhew themſelues traytors, falſe, and vntrue to their owne Prince and countrey, in adhering to ſtrangers (beſides that they ſhal ouerthrow themſelues and their houſes, and vtterly vndoe their wiues & children, for that they ſhall forfeit al they haue) may in all reaſon aſſure thẽſelues, ẏ no forreyn Prince will thinke ẏ ſuch perſons wil be true to him, for be ẏ wil not regard his countrey where he was bread and borne, his father,

Inuaſion.

German ſo. 122.

Forf it.B.103 Triall. F.54. 5.R.2.2.H.5. cap.7.

A forreyn Prince that conquereth, truſteth not him that is conquered.

mother, wife, children, kinsfolkes, nor allies, his lands, liuings, and possessions, his liberty and freedome, how can a stranger that commeth to conquer and bring all these into his subiection, seruitude, and bondage, be perswaded that he will loue, obey, or carry any loyalty or faithfulnesse towards him, as is aforesayd? How such haue bene dealt withall by them, with whom they haue ioyned against their Prince and countrey, how faire soeuer they haue promised, appeareth in part afore, and more ensueth.

Of the conspiracies and trecheries of certaine Nobles and others against their Prince and country, and what haue bin the rewards of such traitors, by them, who made vse of their treasons: and how dangerous the controuersie in religion is to a common wealth.

CHAP. 10.

Holinsh. 198. Willi Duke of Normãdy.

WHen William Duke of Normandie attempted to inuade this land, there were certaine Noblemen of England, which were aiding & assisting to him in this action, to whom he made many faire and large promises, vntill he had wonne the Crowne, and then he forgot and nothing regarded them: and they which thought themselues sure to be made for euer by bringing in this stranger into this realme, did see themselues vnderfoot, and to be dispised & mocked on all sides. Againe, when the variance was in England betwixt king Iohn and some of his Barons, and that the king did put them often to the worst, they did write to the king of Fraunce Philip, praying aide of him, and requiring him to send Lewes his sonne with men of warre into England, to assist thē against their king, promising that they would accept him for their king, and do him homage: whereupon the French king sent his sonne Lewes with a great company into England, to whom the Barons did homage, and the said Lewes toke an oath

Ibid. 197.

Ibid. 600. Lewes the Frēch kings sonne came into Englād when ciuill warres were there.

oath also to maintaine and performe the old lawes & customs of the realme, and to restore to euerie man his rightfull heritage and lands: requiring the Barons to continue faithfull vnto him: and he vsed them so curteously, and gaue them so many faire words, and made them such large promises, that they beleeued him assuredly, but they remembred not that Lewes loked for a kingdome. And what will not manie do, if they may thereby be sure, or in hope to get a Crowne, as one writeth:

Ad quid non adagis regnandi diva cupido?

They remẽbred not, that the Fowlers whistle soundeth swetly, when he deceiueth the bird most cunningly, according to the saying:

Fistula dulce canit volucrem dum decipit auceps. Cato. lib. 1.

Neither, that faire words make foles faine: and that vnder the greene grasse often lurketh the suttle serpent: nor that in the fairest floure a man may soonest find a canker: *Nullæ sunt occultiores insidiæ, quàm quæ latent in simulatione officij, aut in aliquo necessitudinis nomine.* Tully *de amicitia* saith: *Apertè enim adulantem nemo non vidit nisi qui admodum est excors, callidus ille & occultus ne se insinuet studiosè cauendum est.* Poemata Ciceronis. 249. fol. 161. They had also forgotten the counsell which Vicount de Melloir a Frenchman gaue to certaine of them in his sickneſſe at London, which was as followeth: I lament (saith he) for your destruction and desolation at hand, because you are ignorant of the perils hanging ouer your heads: for this vnderstand, that Lewes, and with him sixteene Earles and Barons of Fraunce haue secretly sworne and vowed, that if fortune should fauour him so much as to conquer this realme of England, and to be crowned king, to kill, banish, and consume all those of the English Nobilitie, which now do serue vnder him, & persecute their owne king as traitors and rebels: and furthermore, to dispossesse all their linage of such inheritance as they now hold in England. And because (saith he) you shall not haue Holinsh. 603 Booke of Martyrs fol. 214. The oth of Lewes the French kings sonne with other his Earles & Barons.

doubt hereof, I which lie here at the point of death, do now affirme vnto you, and take it on the perill of my soule, that I am one of those fiftéene, that haue sworne to performe these things, and therefore I aduise you to prouide for your owne safeties and also of your realme, which you now destroy, and that you kéepe this thing secret, which I haue vttered vnto you. After this he shortly died, but the curteous offer of Lewes to the Barons (as is aboue remembred) so lulled thē on slépe,

Holinsh. 601. as it were, that they regarded not this good aduise: for after this, diuerse of those which before had taken part with king Iohn, as William Earle Warren, William Earle of Arundell, William Earle of Salisburie, William Marshall the yonger, and diuerse other, supposing verily, that the said Lewes should now attaine the kingdome, reuolted to Lewes: but after that

Note here what followed by trusting of faire words.

Lewes was setled, and had gotten the tower of London, & diuerse other holds, Castles & defencible places of this realme into his hands, and thought himselfe in maner sure of ỹ kingdome: then the Frenchmen began to shew their inward disposition and hatred towards the Englishmen, and forgetting all former promises (such is the nature of strangers whē they are become Lords of their desire) they did manie excéeding outrages, in spoiling & robbing the people of that country without pitie or mercie, and bare little good will towards the English men, as it appeareth sundry wayes: and first of all, in that they had them in maner in no regard or estimation, but rather

Booke of Martyrs. fol. 257.

sought by all meanes to spoyle and kéepe them vnder, not suffering them to beare any rule, nor putting them in trust with the custodie of such places as they had brought them in possession of. Secondly, they called them not to counsell so oft as at the first they vsed to do, neither did they proceede by their directions in their businesse, as before they were accustomed: and thirdly, in all their conuersation, neither Lewes nor his Frenchmen vsed them so familiarly as at the first comming they did, but shewed more loftie countenance towards them, whereby they greatly encreased the indignation of the Englishmen

glish Lords against them who might euill abide to be so ouer- Holinsh.602.
ruled. To conclude, where great promises were made at their entring into the land, they were slow enough in performing the same: so as the expectation of the English Barons was made quite voyd, for they perceiued daily, that they were despised and scoffed at for their disloyalty shewed towards their owne naturall Prince, hearing now and then nips & taunts openly by the Frenchmen, saying, that as they had shewed themselues false and vntrustie to their owne lawfull king, so Note.
they would not continue anie long time true to a stranger. Hereupon the Barons better considering the words of the sayd Vicount of Melloir, and withall the great daunger that the realme was brought in by their dissention and opposition against their soueraigne Lord, and the litle account the Frenchmen made of them, gaue them iust occasion Booke of Martyrs.247.
to take a better course, and so they reuolted to king Henrie their naturall Liege Lord (for King Iohn shortly after the comming of Lewes into England departed this life) and they ioyned with the King in battell against Lewes, where he had a great ouerthrow: whereupon he and all his companie departed into Fraunce, and king Henrie possessed the Crowne after that in quiet.

Cæsar was wont to say of such as were false to their Cæsar.
Prince and countrey, that he loued Traitors to serue his turne, but abhorred them as monstrous to the common wealth.

It is written of Alexander the Great, who had conquered Alexander.
many countreys, that he did long time seeke many wayes to winne a certaine countrey pertaining to Darius king of Persia, and perceiuing that it was inuincible, he dealt with a noble man that had the charge thereof, vnder the king for a great summe of money to yeeld that countrey to his possession, and so did Alexander giue good countenance in his Court to this noble man a good space, and in the end entring into a deepe consideration of the matter, and meaning thereby to make an example to such as hee might commit

trust vnto, to beware of such treasonable practises, he suddenly commaunded execution to be done of this noble man, who hearing thereof, and litle deseruing the same as he thought, desired to come to Alexanders presence (which was graunted) besought him to know the cause of this sudden execution: who sayd thou hast bene false to thine own Prince, how can I then trust thee, or hope thou wilt deale truely with me or be my true subiect if I should credit thee with the like? and so he was executed. Philip king of Macedon did greatly blame his sonne Alexãder in an Epistle which he did write to him saying, what occasion or consideration hath brought thee into this hope, that thou shouldest thinke that they wilbe and continue true and faithfull vnto thee whom thou hast corrupted with money?

Tullie lib. 2. officiorum. Alexander.

I reade of one Christopher Paris, that had ỹ charge of a Castle in Ireland, to the vse of his Lord Thomas Fitzgerauld, and being dealt withall by the king of England his Lieutenant there, to yeld to him to the vse of the king the sayd Castle, for a certaine summe of money agreed in the end so to do, and deliuered vp the hold accordingly. and receiued his money. After the Lieutenant considering the vniustnesse of this man to his Lord, which had put him in trust with the safe keping of his Castle, and to whom he was deepely beholden, meaning to make an exãple of such treacherie, caused this Captaine presently to be executed, declaring thereby though for the time he imbraced the benefite of his treasõs, yet after he could not digest the vnfaithfull dealing of this traitor to his Maister, that had trusted him with a place of such great credence and defence. Christian van de Veque betrayed for a great pension the the Castle of S. Iohn, being one of the most importãt fortresses of Portugall, to king Philip, who in the end was rewarded with such as a traitor deserueth: for being a while entertained with hope, was at last banished to ỹ wars of Affrica for ten yeares. The like vsage in maner receiued all his fellowes, which betrayed the king of Portugall their lawfull king, by deliuerie of such places as they had in gouernement, or by doing the king of Spaine any other seruice to the preiudice of Don Anthonio

Holinsh. 98. Christopher Paris. Irish Chron.

Christiã van de Veque.

thonio king of Portugall.

Haue we not seene ꝑ vnnaturall practises of Shelley, Charles Paget, and others, with the Spaniards to inuade our countrey, and to haue ouerthrowne this happy state and gouernement thereof? looke into a litle treatise published 1585, where it is set downe at large. The Prophet Esay speaketh of one Sobna whom the king Hesekiah had greatly aduaunced, who outwardly shewed that he would liue and dye with him, but he had a false hart to his Prince, and more fauoured the Assirians, the kings enemies, who sought to inuade his countrey, but he was caried captiue into a forreine countrey farre off according to Gods ordinance, and there dyed in confusion. Such as are traitors to their owne countrey, may be well compared to the viper, whose nature and propertie is, as Pliny writeth, that when by course of time he is to come forth of the belly of his damme, he eateth a hole through the same, by meanes whereof she dyeth, and so is he the cause and the destruction of her that did breed, nourish and preserue him. It is a commõ saying: He is an euill bird that defileth his owne neast: and so is he a monster and no man, that conspireth or intendeth any perill or daunger to his native country. Who that desireth to know what hath bene the end of traitors and false conspirators against their Prince and countrey in old time, may reade M. Renegers booke, wherein they are disclosed at large.

Esay. 22. Sobna.

Rhetorik. Wilso. fo. 64. Plinie.

Reneger.

As ciuill warres, and dissentions are perillous to all states, so are all occasions to be preuented which may breed the same, amongst which there is no one thing ꝑ soner ingẽdreth such discord then contention for religion, which carieth away men with such vehement passions, that they will fight for the same, more willingly, then for their wiues or children, lands or goods, in respect of it, they regard nothing: through the diuersitie thereof, the father is against the son, and the son against the father, they which are neerest of kinne loose their naturall loue, they which are of ꝑ same country and linage, persecute one another as mortal enemies, & sundry nations abhorre one another for ꝑ same cause. To raise seditiõ & tumults in

Ciuill warres.

Contention for religion breedeth oftentimes ciuil dissentiõ.

French Academie. ca. 63

Bodinus.li.4. fo.486. a Citie, nothing is more daungerous (saith Bodinus) then to be diuided in opinio, whether it be in matters of state, or of lawes and customes, or for religion, therefore the causes whereof such mischiefes may ensue, by all pollicies in the beginning are to be loked vnto. He is not counted a good Phisition onely that cureth the disease, but that preserueth health, and preuenteth sickneſſe to come. A small sparke raiſeth great flames of fire, as the saying is:

Nota. *Concitat ingentes flammas scintilla minuta.*

In the beginning a fire with litle water may be suppreſſed, which if it increase to great flames, without much ado

Ouid. will not be quenched, as the Poet Ouid verie well saith:

Ignis ab exigua nascens extinguitur vnda,
Sed postquam creuit, volitantq; ad sydera flamma,
Vix putei fontes, fluuij succurrere possunt.

De arte amandi. And the same Poet writeth also,

Principijs obsta, sero medicina paratur,
Cùm mala per longas conualuêre moras.

Withstãd the beginning, for the medicine is too late prouided, when the disease by ouerlong tarying is increased. A-

Not meet to argue against religion setled by authority. fore religion is establiſhed, to argue of religiõ, to try the truth is allowable, but when it is set downe by common authoritie, it is not after to be disputed vpon or brought in question, as Bodinus affirmeth: for there is nothing so firme or stable,

Bodinus li.4. fo.481. which by force of argument can not be peruerted: and to that effect Tullie writeth: *Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo*

Paradox.fo.1 *fiat probabile, nihil tam horridum aut incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, & tãquam excolatur.* And Plutarke affirmeth: *Quod*

Plutarke. 5. *extat Licurgi lex antiquissima, quam Florentini (disputatores omnium acutissimi) in populari statu inferunt, nec scilicet de legibus semel receptis ac probatis disserere liceret, intelligit leges disputatas*

Bodinus li.4. fo.48. *in dubium reuocari, dubitationem verò iniusticiæ opinionem afferre, ex quo legum ac magistratuum contemptum & reip. interitum sequi necesse est. Quod si Philosophi & Mathematici suarum disciplinarum principia in dubitationem reuocari non patiuntur, quæ demẽ-*

tia

tiarſt de religione non modo priuatim, ſed etiam publicè diſputare velle? There is an ancient law (ſaith he) amongſt the Ligurians, which the Florentines (moſt quicke in diſputation) did commaund to be holden, that of lawes once receiued and allowed to diſpute, it ſhould not be lawfull; for to call in queſtiõ lawes afore determined vpon, doth bring in doubt the thing afore agræd vnto, as though it were not right and iuſt, whereupon contempt of the lawes and gouernement, and the ouerthrow of the common wealth doth conſequently enſue. If the Philoſophers & Mathematikes will not ſuffer the grounds of their learning to be brought in queſtion, what madneſſe is it then priuately or publikely to diſpute of religion once ſet downe and allowed? Doctour Smith in his booke de Repub. Angl. ſaith, Certaine it is that it is alwayes a doubtfull and hazardous matter to meddle with changing of lawes, and gouernement, or to diſobey the orders of rule and gouernement, which a man doth finde already eſtabliſhed. Fo. 5.

Bodinus ſheweth, that the people of the Eaſt and of Affrica, and the kings of Spaine moſt ſtraightly did prohibite the ſame, when great contention was amongſt the Muſcouites for religion: the king deliuered to the Biſhop, and certaine men called (Curiones) a booke, wherein was ſet downe what he would haue taught touching diuine matters, to be preached & taught to the people, and commaunded that none vpon paine of death ſhould adde or withdraw from it. The Princes of Germanie by mutuall agrætmẽt, after long ciuill battels amongſt them for religion, ordained that the religion of Rome and Saxonie ſhould be ſuffered, and that none ſhould diſpute of religion vpon paine of death, which the Gouernours of Germanie, & eſpecially of Auguſta did execute, whereby all Germany was quieted. If then to diſpute of religiõ once allowed by authoritie, or to encounter the ſame, it be ſo dangerous to moue ſedition & ciuill diſcord, was it not high time (thinke you) to ſuppreſſe Martin Mar-prelate, who by ſeuerall writings did not let to affirme, ý we haue no Church, no Biſhop, no Miniſters nor Sacraments, and therefore that all which loue Ieſus Bodinus li. 4. fo 481.

Ibid. fol. 482. None to diſpute of religion ſetled vpon paine of death.

Martin Mar-prelate.

Christ, with all speed ought to separate themselues from our Congregation, affirming that our assemblies are prophane, wicked, and Antichristiã? Could there be a greater dishonour offered to her Maiestie, and to the state of the learned Cleargie, yea to the whole Parliament, whereby the religion now professed, is established?

Was it not time to lok vpon such as denied publike Baptisme, if it be not done by a Preacher, and bring in question what is become of them which were not so baptized, as though they should not be saued?

Was it not high time to loke about, when some of them durst vtter, that if reformation were not had with speed, of such things as they disliked, that the subiects ought not to tarie anie longer, but to do it themselues, and moreouer durst say, that he and his fellowes are forced in conscience to speake for this new order, and to vse it, and that there is manie a thousand which desire that which he doth: and that great troubles will come, if it be not prouided for?

Was it not time to loke to such as by these meanes distracted the minds of her Maiesties subiects, in drawing them into factions, and encouraging the number of malecontents and mislikers of the state, which make no account of religion, but to make their cõmoditie, though it be with the spoile of their owne countrie, if opportunitie serued, in pulling awãy the good and faithfull hearts of many subiects from her Maiestie, because she maintaineth the state of the Church gouernment which they mislike, and which is protested by them to be prophane and Antichristian?

Was it not time to loke to those sorts of mẽ ẏ publish such libels, and such seditious bookes, tending to such dishonor of this state & gouernment, as the like neuer was offred in any age?

Was it not time to loke to such as haue attempted these things with such impudent and desperate boldnesse, as if they thought there were neither Prince law, ruler, nor magistrate that durst controll or seeke to represse them?

Was it not time to loke to such as haue vttered such bold spee-

ſpæches againſt our ſetled ſtate & law, & the loſe boldneſſe of mind towards the ſuperiors is ioyned with contempt, & contemptuous boldneſſe is the verie roote and ſpring of diſcord, diſſention, vprores, ciuill warres, and all deſperate attempts, that may bræde trouble or danger to the ſtate; yea, and if they might be hardened with ſome continuance of time and hope of impunity, & ſome multitude of aſſiſtãts gathering to thẽ, what hereof might follow, I leaue to ỹ graue iudgement of thoſe, to whom it appertaineth. All which matters aforeſaid, with manie other of like ſort, concerning Martin Marprelate, are grauely anſwered by the the reuerẽd Father in God the Biſhop of Wincheſter. The miſchiefes which might haue enſued by this ſeditious ſect, was ſo greatly diſliked by her Maieſtie & her Counſell, that her Highneſſe did publiſh her Proclamatiõ with the aduiſe of her honorable Counſel, in the one and thirtith yeare of her raigne to the effect, as followeth: B. of Winchester.

Her Maieſtie conſidering how within few yeares certaine ſeditious & euill diſpoſed perſons towards her Maieſtie, & the gouernmẽt eſtabliſhed for cauſes Eccleſiaſtical within her Highneſſe dominions, had deuiſed, writtẽ, printed, or cauſed ſeditiouſly & ſecretly to be publiſhed & diſperſed, ſundrie ſchiſmaticall & ſeditious bookes, defamatorie libels, and other fantaſticall writings amongſt her Maieſties ſubiects, containing in them verie erronious doctrine, and other matters notoriouſly vntrue, ſlanderous to the ſtate, and againſt the godly information of religion and gouernment Eccleſiaſticall eſtabliſhed by law, and ſo long quietly continued: and alſo againſt the perſons of the Biſhops, and other placed in authoritie Eccleſiaſticall vnder her Highneſſe, by her authoritie, in rayling ſort beyond all good humanitie: all which bookes, libels, & writings tend by their ſcope, to perſwade and bring in a monſtrous and apparant daungerous innouation within her Maieſties domions and countries, of all maner Eccleſiaſticall gouernment now in vſe, and to the abridgement, or rather to the ouerthrow of her Highneſſe lawfull prerogatiue, allowed by Gods lawes, and eſtabliſhed by the lawes of this realme, and conſequently to reuerſe, diſſolue, and ſet at libertie the pre- Proclamatiõ 31. Eliz.

ſent gouernment of the Church, and to make a dangerous change of the forme of doctrine, and vſe of diuine ſeruice of God, and the miniſtration of the Sacraments now alſo in vſe, with a raſh and malicious purpoſe alſo to diſſolue the ſtate of the Prelacie, being one of the three ancient eſtates of this realme vnder her Highneſſe: whereof her Maieſtie mindeth to haue ſuch reuerend regard, as to their places in the Church and common-wealth appertaineth: all which ſayd ſeditious practiſes doe directly tend to the manifeſt wilfull breach of a great number of good lawes and Satutes of this Realme, inconueniences nothing at all regarded by ſuch innouations.

In conſideration whereof, her Highneſſe graciouſly minding to prouide for good and ſpeedy remedy to withſtand ſuch notable, dangerous and vngodly attempts, and for that purpoſe to haue ſuch enormous malefactors diſcouered, and condignly puniſhed, doth ſignifie by the ſame proclamation her Highneſſe diſliking, and indignation of ſuch dangerous and wicked enterpriſes, and for that purpoſe doth thereby will and ſtraightly charge and command, that all perſons whatſoeuer, within any her Maieſties Realmes and dominions, who then had, or then after ſhould haue any of the ſayd ſeditious bookes, pamphlets, libels, or writings, or any of the like nature already publiſhed, or then after to be publiſhed in his or their cuſtody, contayning ſuch matters as aboue are mentioned againſt the preſent order and gouernement of the Church of England, or the lawfull miniſters thereof, or againſt the rites and ceremonies vſed in the Church, and allowed by the lawes of this Realme, that they and euery of them ſhould preſently after with conuenient ſpeede bring in, and deliuer vp the ſame vnto the Ordinary of the Dioceſſe, or of the place, where they inhabite, to the intent they might be vtterly defaced by the ſayd Ordinary, or otherwiſe vſed by them. And that from thenceforth no perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, ſhould be ſo hardy as to write, contriue, print, or cauſe to be publiſhed or diſtributed, or to keepe any of the ſame, or any other bookes, libels, or writings of the like nature and qualitie, contrarie to the true meaning, and intent of her Maieſties ſayd proclamation: and likewiſe, that none after

after ſhould giue any inſtruction, direction, fauour, or aſſiſtance, to the contriuing, writing, printing, publiſhing, or diſperſing of the ſame, or ſuch like bookes, libels, or writings whatſoeuer, as they tendered her Maieſties good fauour, and would auoyd her Highneſſe diſpleaſure, and as they would anſwere for the contrarie at their vttermoſt perils; and vpon ſuch further paines and penalties, as by the law any way might be inflicted vppon the offenders in any of theſe behalfes, as perſons maintaining ſuch ſeditious actions, which her Maieſtie affirmeth by that proclamation ſhe mindeth to haue ſeuerely executed. And if any perſon had knowledge of the authors, writers, printers, or diſperſers thereof, that they ſhould within one moneth after the publication of the ſayd proclamation, diſcouer the ſame to the Ordinary of the place, where he had ſuch knowledge, or to any of her Maieſties priuie Councell, as by the ſame proclamation plainly appeareth.

After that Martin Marprelate **and his fellowes were reſtrained of ſetting foorth their ſeditious bookes, they and ſuch like vſed to aſſemble themſelues in conuenticles, where they had exerciſes (as they termed them) of religion contrary to the law, whereupon a Statute was very neceſſarily made in the fiue and thirteth yeare of her Maieſties raigne to the effect following.** 35. El. cap. 1.

If any aboue ſixteene yeares of age, ſhall obſtinately refuſe to come to ſome vſuall place of Common prayer, to heare diuine Seruice, eſtabliſhed by the Queenes Maieſties lawes by the ſpace of one moneth without lawfull cauſe, or ſhall by printing, writing, or expreſſe words, aduiſedly and purpoſely practiſe, or go about to moue or perſwade any within her Maieſties dominions, to denie, withſtand, and impugne her Highneſſe authority in cauſes eccleſiaſticall vnited to the Crowne, or to that end or purpoſe ſhall aduiſedly and maliciouſly moue or perſwade any whatſoeuer, to forbeare or abſtaine from comming to Church, to heare diuine Seruice, and receiue the communion according to her lawes, or to come to, or be preſent at any vnlawfull aſſemblies, conuenticles, or meetings vnder colour, or pretence of any

exerciſe of religion, contrary to the Statutes of this Realme, as afore is ſayd, euery perſon thereof conuicted ſhall be impriſoned without bayle or maynpriſe, vntill they ſhall confirme themſelues to come to Church, and heare diuine Seruice, according to her Highneſſe lawes, and make ſuch open ſubmiſſion and declaration of their conformity, as is there ſet downe. If the offender aforeſayd being thereof conuicted, ſhall nôt within three moneths conforme himſelfe in comming to Church, and making ſubmiſſion and confeſſion, being required by the Biſhop of the Dioceſſe, or a Iuſtice of peace of the Shyre, where the perſon ſhall be, or be the Miniſter of the Pariſh, the offender there ſo warned or required by a Iuſtice of peace, where the offender ſhall be, ſhall abiure the Realme by his oath afore the Iuſtice of peace, at the quarter Seſſions or Aſſiſes, as was vſed by the Common law in caſe of fellony. If he refuſe to abiure, or ſhall not go, or returne without her Maieſties licence, it is fellony, and he ſhal looſe his cleargie. If any offender aforeſayd, afore they ſhould abiure, come to Church on ſome Sunday or Holy day, and then, and there, heare diuine Seruice, and make open ſubmiſſion and declaration of his conformitie to the lawes, he ſhould be diſcharged of all penalties and puniſhments appointed by this Satute.

And alſo if any after ſuch ſubmiſſion refuſe or forbeare to come to Church, or come to ſuch conuenticles as aforeſayd, he ſhall looſe the benefit of this Act, and be, and ſtand in ſuch caſe as though no ſuch ſubmiſſion had bene had, ne made.

Likewiſe if any keepe in his houſe, or otherwiſe relieue any that ſhall obſtinately refuſe to come to Church, and ſhall forbeare to come to Church by a moneth together, euery perſon ſo doing, after notice to him giuen by the Ordinary, Iuſtice of Aſſiſe, Iuſtice of peace, Curate of the pariſh, or Church-warden, ſhall forfeit ten pounds for euery moneth that he doth retaine or relieue any ſuch perſon.

The Satute extendeth not to mens wiues, children, father, mother, wards, ſiſters, not hauing houſes of Popiſh recuſants

recusants or feme couerts shall not be compelled to abiure. The persons that shall abiure, or refuse to abiure, *vt supra*, shall forfeit their goods and chattels, and all his lands during his life.

This act was made to continue to the end of the next session of Parliament, and now is continued in the Parliament holden in the fortieth yeare of her Maiesties Raigne.

THE FORME OF submission.

I A. B. do humbly confesse and acknowledge, that I haue grieuously offended God, in contemning her Maiesties godly and lawfull gouernment and authority, by absenting my selfe from Church, and from hearing diuine Seruice, contrary to the godly Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, and in vsing, and frequenting disordered, and vnlawfull conuenticles and assemblies, vnder pretence and colour of exercise of Religion, and I am hartily sory for the same, and do acknowledge and testifie in my conscience, that no other person hath, or ought to haue any power or authority ouer her Maiestie, and I doe promise and protest without any dissimulation, or any colour, or meanes of any dispensation, that from henceforth I will from time to time obey and performe her Maiesties Lawes and Statutes, in repayring to the Church, and hearing diuine Seruice, and will euer hereafter do mine vttermost indeuor to maintaine and defend the same. The submission.

¶ Of diuerſe and ſundry victories obtayned in former time by the Engliſh nation, both by ſea and land, againſt their forreyne enemies, to the great encouragement of the poſterity, to maintaine the honor gotten by their progenitors.

CHAP. 11.

The laſt cauſe of incouragement.

ND now as in the laſt part of this encouragement, what notable victories hath our nation obtayned againſt the French and Scots, aſwell in their owne territories and countries, as when they haue inuaded this Realme, and how moſt graciouſly Almightie God hath alwayes aſſiſted vs in our rightfull cauſes againſt our enemies, when they haue greatly often exceeded vs in number, although they were and be right valiant Princes & mighty people in armes, to all which haue trauelled in our Chronicles that is euident, whereby the inuincible courages and valour of our nation in martiall acts hath appeared, which ought exceedingly to incourage vs in this ſeruice of defence, for that we are deſcended of them, and not to doubt or diſpayre any whit (if we be true amongſt our ſelues) though the force of our enemies be great, and their number exceede vs farre, for God neuer fayleth them which put their truſt in him and walke in his wayes, as by diuerſe examples out of the Scriptures of God afore remembred appeareth moſt euidently.

Did not the Engliſh fleete, in the yeare of our Lord 1350, which was in the foure and twentieth yeare of Edward the third, meete with the Spaniards comming out of Flaunders laden with Marchandize, and ſlue a great number, and drowned alſo many of them, and tooke ſixe and twentie of their ſhips vpon the coaſt of Suſſex? Did not the great army of the king of Spaine at the ſiege of Barke, when it was bruted that the Earle of Leceſter her Maieſties Lieutenant generall with the Engliſh forces came to relieue the towne and yet

Holinſh. 946.

they

they retired without ſo doing? & did not they come to remoue the ſiege which we made againſt Dusborow, and the great Sconce of Sutfen, where that moſt renowmed knight S. Philip Sidney was ſlaine, neither could they haue euer won thoſe things againe from vs, had not treaſon more preuailed then force and valiant courage.

Haue not we ſeene a few yeares ſithens, the mighty preparation by ſea of the king of Spaine and his Allies, appointed with ſuch number of huge ſhips, ſouldiers, armour, weapon, ſhot, powder, and other things incident to the warres ſent to conquer our countrey, as the like was neuer ſeene on ỹ ſeas, in ſo much that they called the ſame the inuincible nauy? they truſted in their forces, but yet God confounded their purpoſe and deuiſes, for did not we with a few ſhips and furniture of men and munition (litle in reſpect of theirs) ſend ſome of their mightieſt veſſels to the bottome of the Sea with great numbers of their men in them? Did not we with our ſhot and artillerie ſlay many of them? Did not we chaſe diuerſe of them into Iriſh coaſtes, where about xxv. of their greateſt ſhips periſhed, ſo that Lucans verſe, which in thoſe dayes he did write to the glory of our nation, againſt the Romaines, may be verified in this ſeruice. Lucan.

Territa quæſitis oſtendunt terga Britannis.

And were not numbers of their ſouldiers which entred into Ireland with the ſword deſtroyed? Did not we alſo in the Low countries keepe diuerſe other of their ſhips in their hauen, ſo as they could not come forth into the ſeas to ioyne with the reſt of the Spaniſh Nauy? This was done without hand-fight, and is to be taken as the only worke of God, and to him therefore we ought to yeld our moſt humble thankes, and ſay with ỹ Prophet Dauid: *A Domino factum eſt iſtud, & eſt mirabile*: This is the Lord his doing, and is maruellous in our ſight: and therfore. *Non nobis Domine, non nobis, ſed nomini tuo da gloriam*: Not vnto vs Lord, not vnto vs, but to thy name be all glory and thankes. And we may further ſay, as the Pro- Spaniards ſlaine in Ireland.

phet *Dauid* ſayth: If the Lord himſelfe had not bene on our ſide (now may Iſraell ſay) if the Lord himſelfe had not bin on our ſide, when men roſe vp againſt vs, they had ſwallowed vs vp quicke: when they were ſo wrathfully diſpleaſed at vs, yea the waters had drowned vs, and the ſtreame had gone ouer our ſoules. The deepe waters of the proud had gone ouer our ſoules: But prayſed be the Lord, which hath not giuen vs ouer for a pray vnto their teeth, our ſoule is eſcaped, euen as a bird out of the ſnare of the fowler: the ſnare is broken and we are deliuered. Our helpe ſtandeth in the name of the Lord, which hath made both heauen and earth. Neither did they (though they were (as the report went) thirtie thouſand ſtrong) at that time land a man.

Landing in Spaine.

And did not the noble Earle of Eſſex, Sir Iohn Norris, and Sir Frauncis Drake the next yeare following with a little Nauy, containing not aboue eleuen thouſand men land in Spaine, burned their ſhips, and put their people to the ſwoorde, and their townes to the fire, and ſo coaſted thence along into Portugall, and there landing, marched vp into the countrey, euen to the gates of Lisbone, with drums ſounding, and with Enſignes diſplayed, from whence they returned vnfought withall by any of his forces, either by ſea or land?

Portugall.

The Duke of Lancaſters voyage into Spaine. Stow. 1390. 14 R. 2. Gallicia. Indies.

Did not the Duke of Lancaſter with a companie of ſouldiers ſaile into Spaine, to claime the realme of Caſtile, for that he had maried the eldeſt daughter of Peter king of Spaine, that was expelled by Henrie his baſtard brother? he conquered the Countrie of Gallicia againſt Don Iohn ſonne of the ſaid Henrie. And ſome doings we haue had at the Indies, where our courragious Engliſh Captaines and ſouldiers conquered manie Cities and townes. How valiantly did they likewiſe behaue themſelues at S. Domingo, Carthagena, Cales, and in manie other places, where the Engliſhmen were few in number, and the enemies infinite, and in their owne countrie, whoſe valiant actions there, haue deſerued ſuch fame, as length of time ſhall neuer take away, for that the like

hath

hath neuer bene perfoꝛmed, oꝛ read of in any age beſoꝛe our dayes?

In the yeare of our Loꝛd God 1365, and in the 39 yeare of Edward ỹ third, was not Peter king of Caſtile, chaſed out of his realme by his baſtard bꝛother Henrie? by reaſon wheꝛof, ỹ ſaid Peter was conſtrained to flie, and came to Burdeaux to ſue foꝛ ayde at the hands of the Pꝛince of Wales, the ſaid king Edward his ſonne, who thereof aduertiſed his father, by aduiſe from whom, the ſaid Pꝛince determined to bꝛing home the ſaid king Peter, and to reſtoꝛe him againe to his kingdom by foꝛce of armes, maugre his enemies. The Pꝛince indeed was verie deſirous to take this enterpꝛiſe vpon him, both of a certaine pitifull affection, mouing him to relieue this miſerable ſtate of king Peter, and alſo of an ardent deſire, which he had to purchaſe a glorious fame through martial deeds & noble acts of chiualrie. Therefoꝛe hauing this occaſion to imploy his time in ſuch exerciſes, and now commaunded thereto of his Father, he was exceeding glad in his mind, and with all the ſpeed that might be, made his pꝛouiſion both of a ſufficient armie of men of warre, and alſo of all other things neceſſarie foꝛ the furniture of ſuch an enterpꝛiſe, but firſt he toke good aſſurance of king Peter foꝛ the paiment of the ſouldiers wages. Thus when the Pꝛince had taken oꝛder foꝛ his iourny in each condition, as was thought behoofefull, he with the king of Spaine in his companie, paſſed foꝛth with an army of thirtie thouſand men.

Hol. 971.

The Prince of Wales his voyage into Spaine.

1367.

The Prince ſetteth forward to Spaine.

Henrie king of Spaine hauing knowledge that the Pꝛince of Wales was thus comming againſt him, to reſtoꝛe his bꝛother king Peter to his foꝛmer degree, aſſembled of the French and of his owne people to the number of foureſcoꝛe & ſeuen thouſand, oꝛ there about, of men of warre: wheꝛof ſeuen thouſand were hoꝛſemen. King Henrie ſent to the Pꝛince an Herald of armes with a letter, requiring to know of him, foꝛ what cauſe he moued warre againſt him, ſith he had neuer offered him any ſuch occaſion. The Pꝛince diſpatched the Herald with an anſwer to the Letter, containing in effect, that foꝛ great con-

The king of Spaine ſendeth to the Prince.

ſderations he had taken vpon him to aide the rightfull king of Spaine, chaſed out of his realme by violent wrong: and that if it might be, he would gladly make an agreemẽt betwixt them, but ſo algates, that king Henry of neceſſitie muſt then forſake all the title of the kingdome of Spaine, which by no rightful meanes he could enioy: and therfore if he refuſed thus to do, he was for his part reſolued how to proceed. The Herald departed with this anſwer, and came therewith to king Henrie, and deliuered it vnto him, as then lodged with his puiſſant armie at Nouarret, which he liked not: whereupon both parties prepared themſelues to battell, and ioyned. The battell was eagerly fought, & the victorie fell to the Prince.

The number ſlaine at this battell at Nouarret.

There were ſlaine of men of armes fiue hundred and three ſcore, and of Commons about ſeuẽ thouſand and fiue hundred of the kings part, and of the Engliſh part there was ſlaine of men of account, but verie few, viz. foure knights, two Gaſcoynes, one Almaine, and the fourth an Engliſhman, and of other meane ſouldiers not paſt foure hundred, as Froiſſard ſaith, but other affirme that there was ſlaine of the Princes part about ſixtæne hundred, which ſhold ſeeme to be more like a truth, if the battel were fought ſo ſore & fiercely, as Froiſſard himſelfe doth make report.

Froiſſard.

Caxton.

This battell was fought vpon a Saturday, the third of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord 1367. There was taken priſoners of the kings part to the number of two thouſand, and amongſt them the Earle of Dene, Sir Berthram de Cleaquine, the Marſhall Dandrehen or Dandenhien, and many other men of great account. After the battell king Peter went to Burgis, and was receiued into the Citie, and ſhortly the Prince came thither, and there held his Eaſter with king Peter, and taried there aboue three weeks: in the meane time they of Auſtergus, Toledo, Lisbon, Cordeua, Gallice, Ciuill, & of all other places of the kingdome of Spaine came in & did homage to king Peter, promiſing him to be true to him euer after: for they ſaw that reſiſtance would not anaile, ſo long as the Prince ſhould be in the Countrie.

Froiſſard.

I note by this discourse, the mightie courage of this noble Prince, that durst enterprise to displace a king of his royall seat in his owne kingdome, being there a mere stranger, and to encounter him in so great an action, hauing not aboue thirtie thousand in his Campe, the king being about fourescore & fire thousand strong, whereof aboue seuen thousand were horsmen, and in his owne countrey, where he might be furnished to supply his want. Note

And here I may not omit to speake of the notable and valiant seruice performed by the said noble Earle of Essex, and ỹ right noble Charles Haward, now Earle of Nottingham, high Admirall of England, and diuerse other Lords, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen at Cales in Spaine in the thirtie eight yere of her Maiesties raigne, where they found fiue Gallions of the king of Spaines, that is to say, the Philip, being Admirall, the S. Matthew, the S. Andrew, the S. Thomas, the S. Iames, three Leuantines, two great ships of Noua Hispania, and diuerse gallies, and 20 marchant ships richly loden for the Indies, at which time the English had fight with the said Gallies about an houre, the next day the English men and the Spaniards incountred each the other valiantly, which conflict continued from seauen of the clocke in the morning till one in the after noone, which was so sharpe, that some of the Spanish ships did runne vp the riuer further into the country to saue themselues. The said ships called S. Mathew and S. Andrew, were taken, and brought into England, the Philip, & another being Viceadmirall, ranne themselues on ground, and the English entred the Philip to haue had the spoile of her, which the Spaniards perceiuing did set on fire and went out, and the English men escaped the fire with danger: & some other of their ships were fired by vs: there the Generall landed about fire thousand men, and marched towards Cales citie, being led by the said noble Earle of Essex, giuen in the head of that troupe, whome certaine of the Spaniards met some on foote and some on horsebacke, out of the citie about halfe a mile, but they did not tarie, but retired to

the towne. The said Earle of Essex pursued them resolutely and with such inuincible courage vnto their walles where they played vpon them with their ordinance and small shot awhile, but in the end they entred by plaine force, with small losse of their men. The Earle of Essex was one of the first that entred with many voluntarie Gentlemen, and they which entred were not aboue 1000 men which wanne the towne, but there was good ayde at hand. In the towne there were 500. horsemen, and a thousand footmen, besides a great number of other townesmen, and great store of munition, ordinance and victualles. The towne was strongly walled, hauing a castle strongly edified in the midst thereof, and so fortified and victualled, that it was thought impossible to haue bene wonne without cannon shot, and the houses were all of stone very strongly and defencibly builded, so as if they had stood to it, it had not bene possible with a far greater number to haue bene so sone surprised. We toke the spoyle of the Citie, being very rich in Iewels, Plate, Money, Cloth of gold, Silke, Sugars, Wine, Oyle, Rice, and other marchandise, which was esteemed with the losse of the said ships and goods in them, to be worth a huge sume of money. The said noble Earles of Essex and Nottingham knowing the lowsenesse of soldiers, very honorably caused the Ladies and gentlewomen (wherof there were diuerse in that Citie) with the rest of the women and children, with 500 men to be safely conueyed out of the Citie, and a straite proclamation made, that none should offer to any of them any violence vpon paine of death, and shortly after they fired the towne, and toke the seas; and they brought also with them into England diuerse of the best sort of the Spaniards taken in the said Citie as prisoners to abide their ransome what the king will do being herewith moued. I know not, but no doubt her Maiestie will prouide to defend the worst, as good pollicie willeth. Salomon saith: *Beatus qui semper timet, hoc est, qui cautus & prouidens est, & ad omnia mala quæ possunt in illum incursare, depellenda paratissimus.*

How

How most graciously Almighty God hath dealt for her Maiestie, to defend her & her kingdomes from forraine forces & inuasion, you may see, in ỹ in the beginning of winter about three yeares last past, when the king of Spaine had gathered together as great a number of Shippes as he could furnish from all partes of his dominions, or could recouer by imbarking all other shippes of seruice, which came for trade into Spaine or Portugall, intending to haue inuaded her Maiesties realme of England: and yet such was the prouidence of God, contrary to his expectation & intẽtion (by hastening of his enterprise in a time vnlooked for, to surprise some place in England or Ireland, before her Maiesty could haue had her owne force in readinesse, she still prouiding to haue liued in peace, which she professeth both to her self & all Christẽdome: it pleased him (who frõ heauen with iustice beholdeth all mens purposes) sodainly & most strãgely to drowne & make vnseruiceable diuerse of his best ships of warre, being vnder saile, comming from Lisbone, and verie neare to the destined hauen of Ferroll, with destruction of no smal numbers of souldiers and mariners: among which manie of those Irish rebels, which were entertained in Spaine to haue accompanied either that Nauy, or some part therof into Irelãd, were also cast away: by which manifest act of Almightie God, ỹ Armie was so weakened, as the same could not put to the seas, according to his former purpose.

And here I protest, that I write not anie thing to disgrace anie Prince or nation, against whom our nation hath so often preuailed, but that you may by the said examples see, that God giueth the victorie where it pleaseth him, although the said other Princes be right couragious and valiant in armes.

That notwithstanding the difference of religiō, or anie other cause whatsoeuer, we ought all to ioyne together for the defence of our Prince and countrey against the enemie: with a repetition of certaine lawes, tending chiefly to the preseruation of her Maiesties person and the safetie and defence of the realme.

CHAP. 12.

Though we be deuided for religion yet we must ioyne against the enemie.

And though we be deuided for religion (which God of his mercie bring to vnitie) yet I trust that we will wholly, faithfully, and as we are bound, and belongeth to good and loyall subiects, and naturall men to their countrey, ioyne together in this seruice of defence of our Prince and countrey against the enemie, following the good example of the Iewes, who although great dissention and ciuill discord was among themselues (as Iosephus writeth in his booke de bello Iudaico) yet when the enemie did inuade their countrie, they ioyned together, and valiantly defended thēselues. So did the Romans, as Bodinus writeth, his words be these: *Cùm enim aliquando in visceribus vrbis Romanæ patres cum plebe capitalibus odijs inter se contenderent, hostis in Capitolium inuasit, repentè ciues ad concordiam adducti, hostem repulerunt, rursus parta pace, cùm ciuiles discordias relapsas intuerentur, venientes, Romanos agros vastare cœperunt, repentè ciuilis motus conquieuit, vt hostes propulsarent*: That is, When the chiefe of the citie of Rome, with the common sort of the Citizens there, were at deadly hate, the enemie entred the Capitoll: wherupon sodainly the Citizens being reduced to concord, they did driue away the enemie, and by that meanes peace being obtained, when they againe fell into ciuill discord, the enemy that perceiuing, they destroyed the fields at Rome, whereupon the commotion ceased, that they might repulse the enemie. To that effect he writeth of the troubles of Spaine, thus: *Nec verò motus ciuiles Hispanorum aliter sedare potuerunt, cum absente Carolo*

Lib. 6. cap. 10

Bodinus. 563

Ibidem. 563.

rola quinto Imperatore, nouum creauiſſent regem Gallorum, exercitu in Cantabriam & Nauarram tunc irruente, quas regiones Galli occupauerant, ſed Hiſpani repentè conciliatis animis hoſtiles impetus repreſſerunt, & amiſſa recuperarunt: That is, The ciuill warres and troubles in Spaine could not otherwiſe be appeaſed, when Charles the fift Emperour being abſent, they made a new King, at which time an armie of the Frenchmen entred into Cãtabrie and Nauarre, and poſſeſſed the ſame: but the Spaniards ſodainely according within themſelues, did expell them, and recouered againe thoſe loſſes.

By theſe examples, the naturall affection which theſe men had (and euerie man ought to haue) to the preſeruation and ſafetie of their countrie, doth euidẽtly appeare. And whatſoeuer the cauſe be, that moueth ciuill warres, yet that ought not to worke ſuch malice in them as the ſafetie and good of their countrie ſhould thereby be endangered or neglected: wherby the ſaying of the Poet Ouid may appeare to be true:

Neſcio qua natale ſolum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, & immemores non ſinit eſſe ſui.

And becauſe there are many good lawes ordained, as well in the time of our moſt gracious Soueraigne Ladie that now is, as alſo of her noble Progenitors, by the authority of their high Courts of Parliament, touching the ſecuritie of her Highneſſe perſon, and the ſafety and defence of the realme, which be neceſſarie at all times, but eſpecially now in theſe dangerous dayes to be knowne, I haue thought good here to make mention of them, to the end men ſhould not be ignorant thereof, although in truth the ignorance of the law doth not excuſe, but of the deed, as the ſaying is, *Ignorantia legis non excuſat, ſed ignorantia facti*. And firſt touching her Maieſties perſon, it is ordained by a Statute made in the fiue and twentiethyeare of Edward the third (which ſome hold to be but a confirmation of the common law) that if anie compaſſe or imagine the death of her Maieſtie (whom Almightie God of

Diuerſe lawes meet to be ſet downe and knowne in theſe dangerous dayes.

German. fol. 52.

25. E. 3. cap. 2 Compaſſe or imagine the death of the Queene.

his great mercy vouchſafe to preſerue, and to graunt her life, with moſt proſperous health, in high felicitie long to cõtinue, and to raigne ouer vs, to the ouerthrow of her enemies & confuſion of all traitors) this is high treaſon. These words, ompaſſe or imagine the death of the King or Quéene, are large words, for he that doth deuiſe how the Prince ſhall come to her death, by words or otherwiſe, & doth ſome act to explaine the ſame, as in aſſaying of harneſſe, ſending of letters or meſſage, or ſuch like, this is treaſon. And he that doth intend to depriue the Prince, in that is intended the Princes death and therefore it is treaſon. And the withholding of a Caſtle, Fortreſſe or ſuch like againſt the Prince, is a leauying of warre againſt her Maieſtie, and is treaſon. If a ſtranger (borne in the time of peace betwixt his Prince and the Quœnes Maieſtie) come into this realme, and take rebellioufly anie of her Caſtles, and the ſame detaine againſt her, this is treaſon, and is in law as a leauying of warre againſt her. If any leauie warre againſt her Maieſtie within this realme, or be adherent vnto her enemies in this realme, giuing them aide and comfort in this realme or elſe where, and thereof be probably attainted of ouert dæd, this is alſo treaſon. If one moue another to commit any treaſon, and the other aſſent that it ſhold be done, and it is committed indæd by the one of them: this is treaſon in thẽ both. It is treaſon by the cõmon law to kill him that is ſent on her Maieſties meſſage, or that goeth to ayd her in her warres. It is treaſon if any worke anie thing againſt her hoſt, or be aſſenting, counſelling, or conſenting to ỹ ſame. If any do know another to haue committed treaſon, though he be not conſenting to the ſame, yet if he do not reueale it to ſome that hath the law in gouernment, it is miſpriſion of treaſon. If anie ioyne the armes of England with his armes, this is treaſon, 38. Henrie the eight. I thinke this is meant, when it is without difference. Note that in caſes of treaſon, there are no accellaries, but all be traitors & principals. If a man leauy warre againſt the Prince and be ſlaine in the field, this is treaſon, without any attaynder by the auncient law of the realme,

Treaſon. B. 24. 1. Mariæ.

Withhold Caſtle. 14. El. cap. Dyer. 145. Treaſon. B. 24. Leuie warre. 25. Edward. 3. cap. 2.

Adhere to her enemies.

Conſpire to commit treaſon. 2. Li. aſſ. 49. Meſſenger. 21. Eliz. 3. 23. 45. E. 3. 25. Ayde. Brytton. 114. lib. 1. Stamf. 1. Miſpriſion. Treaſon. B. 2.

Armes.

No acceſſ. in treaſon. Com. Plo. 262.

Slaine in field.

Realme, for he was the cause that the course of law could not passe vpon him, & he shal lose his lands & goods in this case, & his bloud is corrupted, & ỹ wife loseth her dower by ỹ cõmon law. Dower F. 106.

If a treason be committed by the Queenes subiect out of the realme, against the realme, it shall be tried in England in ỹ Kings bench, or where ỹ Prince shall please, 33.H.8. cap. 23. 35.H.8. cap. 2. see the case of Story afore Chap. 10. touching this. As touching the bringing into this realme of Buls, & practising to withdraw her Highnesse subiects from their naturall obedience (which is treason) see afore Chap. 10. If a man be adherent to ỹ kings enemies in Fraunce, his land shal be forfeit, & his adherence shall be tried where the land is, as it shal be of such as adherre to the kings enemies in Scotland. He that shall publish any prophecy vpon any mans armes, or things vsed in armes, to the intent to make any rebellion, insurrection, disturbance, or losse of life, shall forfeit ten pounds, and be imprisoned one yeare, and the second time (being conuicted of the first offence) shall forfeit all his goods, and be imprisoned during his life, if any by erecting or setting vp of any figure by calculation, witchcraft, sorcery, or inchantment, or by casting of nativity, or by publishing of any prophecy to such intent, shall seeke to know or vnderstand, and shall publish the same abroad, how long her Maiestie shal liue, or who shall be King or Queene after her, it is felonie.

8 E.3. Dier. 132. Treason out of the Realme. Dyer. 298. Buls. Obedience. Adherent to the enemies. Triall. F. 54. 5. R 2. Prophecies. Rebellion. Figure. Witchcrafts. Nativity. Prophecies how long her Maiestie shall liue.

It is ordayned also by a Statute made in the thirteenth yeare of her Maiesties Raigne, that if any shall without the Realme or within, compasse, intend, or imagine the death or destruction, or any bodily harme, tending to the death, destruction, mayming, or wounding of the Queenes Maiesties person, or to depose or depriue her from the Crowne, or any her dominions, or to leauy warres against her within this Realme or without, or to moue or stir any forreyners or straungers with force to inuade this Realme, or any other dominions being vnder her obeisance, and the same shall maliciously, aduisedly, and expressly, vtter or declare, by any printing, ciphering or saying, this is treason, aswell

13.El. cap. 1. Compasse her Maiesties death. Leuy warre. Inuade this Realme. Dyer. 298. Vtter by words. Treason.

In the principall offender, as in their counsellers, procurers, ayders, and comforters, knowing the same offence to bee done, and committed in any place within this Realme, or without. And because Castles, fortresses, and holds, are necessary things for the defence of the realme; it is ordayned by a Statute made in the fourteenth yeare of the Queenes Maiesties raigne, that if any either within this realme or elsewhere, do conspire or deuise, to take or detayne, or to waste or destroy, any of her Castles, Bulwarkes, or fortresses, or any part of them, hauing any munition or ordenance therein, or appointed to be garded for defence of this realme, and the same conspiracies or deuises, shall aduisedly by any expresse words, act or writing, vtter, or declare for any the malicious or rebellious intents aforesayd, this is felony in euery such offender, counseller, comforter, and abbetter, knowing thereof, and shall loose their cleargy & sanctuary. And by that Statute it is further ordayned, that if any person shall with force maliciously & rebelliously withhold from her Maiestie any of her Castles or holds, or any of her ships, ordenance, artillery, or other of her munitions or fortifications of war, and do not giue vp the same to her Highnesse, or to such person as her Maiestie shall appoint to receiue the same to her vse, within fiue dayes nert after such offender shall be in her name commanded so to do by open proclamation vnder the great seale of England, to be made within any place or market towne, within the County, wherein any such offence shall be committed, or shall wilfully, maliciously, or rebelliously, burne or destroy, or cause to be burned or destroyed, any of her Maiesties ships, or shall barre, or cause to be barred, any hauen within any of her dominions, this is treason in euery such offender and in their counsellers, and abbetters: this act is made to endure during the Queenes Maiesties life, that now is. And it is felony in any that hath the charge of armour, victuals, powder, shot, munition, or other abiliments of war, or victuals prouided for victualling of any souldiers, gunners, or mariners, or pyoners of the Queenes Maiestie, that

14. El. cap.

Conspire to take any of her Maiesties Castles, &c.

Withhold any Castle of her Maiesties.

Ships.

Proclamation.

Burne.

Ships. Hauen. Barre.

Imbesill. Armour. Victuals.

that shall (to hinder her Maiesties seruice) willingly imbezell or conuey away the same, being to the value of 12. shillings at one or diuerse times, if he be within one yeare next after impeached for the same. 31. Eliz. Chap.

And for that her Maiestie must haue souldiers to serue her in warre, it is conuenient to set downe their duties. Also it is felony by a Statute made 18. Henry the first, in euery man that is mustered, and receiueth the kings wages, which departeth from his Captaine without licence of his Captaine, except it be for notorious sickneese, or impediment by the visitation of God: and if any souldier, man at armes, or archer, mustered of record, and going with his Captaine beyond the sea, shall returne into England within the tearme, for which his Captaine hath retayned him, or leaue his Captaine there in the kings seruice, and aduenture of the warre, except hee hath reasonable cause shewed to his Captaine, and by him to the chiefe in the countrey hauing royall power, and thereupon shall haue licence of his Captaine, vnder his seale, and the cause of his licence, and who that so is mustered of record, and commeth away without letters testimoniall of his Captaine, as is sayd, within his tearme on this side the sea, that the kings ministers there, shall haue authority to arrest thē, and them there keepe, vntill it be inquired: and if it may be found before the Iustice of peace, and proued that they haue so mustered of record, & departed from their Captaine without licence as aforesayd, that then they shall be punished as felons, as by that Statute plainly appeareth: and the sayd Statute is made to extend to souldiers and gunners, which serue on the sea, as appeareth by thirteenth Eliz.

31. Eliz. Souldiers

18. Henry the sixt.

Licence.

Felony. Souldiers by sea. 13. Eliz.

If any person that shalbe cōmanded to come to the muster, doe willingly absent himselfe, hauing no excuse of sickenesse or other lawfull impediment, or at their apparance at such musters, doe not bring with them the best furniture of array and Armour, as he or they shall then haue for his or their owne person in a readinesse, shall for euery such default or offence haue imprisonment by the space of ten daies, without

Musters 4 & 5. P. and M. 3.

Armour.

Imprisonment.

bayle or mainprise, by the cōmandement of such as shall haue authoritie to take the same musters, vnlesse the offenders do agree with the said Commissioners, or two of them to pay to the vse of the Queenes Maiestie for euery such offence fortie shillings for a fine. And by the same acte it is further enacted, that if any being authorised to leauy, muster, or make anie men to serue in warre, or otherwise for the defence of this Realme, doe by any meanes take or cause to be taken any thing of any person that shalbe appointed, named, or mustered to serue in any such seruice, to release or discharge him of such seruice, he shall for such offence forfeit fiue times so much as he shall so receiue, exacte or take. There was a notable & necessary exāple made of one L. a Captaine & one E. a Scriuener, which L. by writing indēted receiued of the Shiriffe of W. by order from her Maiesties Counsell, certaine soldiers to be by the said L. conducted to serue her Maiestie in the Ile of Wight, the said L. by confederacie with the said E. discharged diuerse of the said souldiers for money, and deuised betwixt them another writing, by colour wherof the said L. caused certaine Constables to bring afore the said L. certaine other to supplie the roome of the other before discharged, which was done accordingly: for which bad practise prouided euidently, the said L. and E. were fined seuerally at 500 markes, and adiudged also to stand on the pillorie at Westminster, and likewise at the Assises in the said County of W. By this practice the Queens Maiesty was disappointed of the souldiers which by her authoritie were prest, and so bound to serue, whose departure frō her seruice without lawful licence, had bin fellony by the law, where the other were not boūd to serue, neither had their departure without any licence bene felonie, because they were prest without her Highnesse authoritie. If anie Captaine, pety Captaine or other, hauing charge of men for seruice in warre, shall for gaine, take, discharge, or licence any of his souldiers, or man appointed to serue in the warres vnder his rule or order, to depart from the said seruice, or shall not pay vnto his souldiers their full and

40. shillings.

Mustermaister

Take monie.

Release soldier.

4 & 5. P & Ma. ca. 3.

Discharge souldier.

Wages.

Conduct money.

and whole wages, conduct and coate money within ten daies next after he shall haue receiued the same, he shall forfeit for euery such offence ten times the value of the thing so taken or receiued, and shall also pay to euery souldier from whome he shall so withhold any of the said wages, conduct or coate money, treble so withholden. Holinsh. 998. speaketh of a knight executed as a traitor for not paying souldiers their wages, which he receiued of the king to pay them withall, Anno 51. Edward 3. And touching the true seruice of Captains and souldiers, it is farther ordained by a statute made in the second and third yere of Edward the first, that if any souldier seruing the king in his warres, do giue or put away any horse, gelding, or mare, or any harnesse wherewith he shalbe set forth, that then euery such souldier so offending, vpon due proofe or testimonie, to be brought afore the Lieutenant, high Admirall, the kings deputie, Viceadmirall or Captaine, and in their absence before any of their deputies, shalbe imprisoned by the same Lieutenant or any other before named, without baile or mainprise, vntill he hath satisfied to the partie owner of the horse, gelding, mare, or harnesse, so by him sold, purloined, exchanged, or so wilfully lost, altered or otherwise made away: and if such souldiers so offending, fortune to escape from the Lieutenant, and other the aforesaid persons without punishment and restitution aforesaid, that then the same souldier vpon complaint made by the partie grieued or his executors or administrators, vpon due proofe thereof to be made by any Iustice, or Iustices of Peace in the parts where such souldiers so offending shalbe found, shall by such Iustice be cõmitted to ward without baile or mainprise, there to remaine vntill he haue satisfied the parties grieued, his executors or administrators, of or for such horses, geldings, mares, & harnesse, so by any such souldier wilfully lost, changed, altered, or otherwise wilfully purloyned, except the same shalbe lost in the kings seruice, against the will of the said souldier, or were taken by the said Lieutenant, or anie of the other afore named, from the said souldier for any rea-

Ten times the value.

Treble sũme. Holinsh. 998.

51. E. 3.

Captaines. Souldiers. 2. & 3. Ed. 6. ca. 2.

Souldier put away horse or armour.

sonable respect, and appointed to some other to serue in his steede, and the same testified sufficiently from any the sayd persons to the sayd Justice, then the sayd souldier not bringing the sayd horse or harnesse to the owner, shall be discharged thereof against the owner. And by the sayd Statute it is also ordayned, that if any souldier seruing in the kings warres, depart without licence of the Lieutenant, or any of the other aboue named, with battey or otherwise being in the enemies countrey, or else where in the kings seruice, or out of any garrison where he or they shall be appointed to serue, it is felony, and shall lose the benefit of his cleargie and sanctuary. This Statute was repealed: but it is reuiued by 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.

Souldier depart.

Felony.

Cap. 3.

And further it is ordayned by the Statute of 2 & 3 of Edward the first cap. 2, that if any to whom the king shall direct his commandement by commission or letters, for the leuying or setting forth of any man to serue the king in his war, shall at any time for any gayne discharge any by him appointed to serue the king in his wars, and do assigne any other person in his steede for any gaine as is aforesayd, the persons so offending shall forfeit to the king for euery man so discharged twentie pounds.

2 & 3 E. 6. cap. 1.

Commissioners for setting forth of souldiers.

Forfeit twenty pounds.

And if any Captaine doe for any cause, licence any souldier in his retinue to depart from the field or fortresse where they shall be appointed to serue, without the speciall assent and licence of the Lieutenant in writing, shall forfeit for euery such souldier so by him licēsed to depart, twenty pounds.

Licence souldier to depart. Lieutenant.

Forfeit twenty pounds.

If any hauing the order of any number of souldiers seruing vpon the sea or land, doe at any time take of the king any wages for any more souldiers then serued in such manner & forme as the wages was payed for, or for any more dayes then such souldiers serue, and do not note the dayes of euery souldiers entrie into wages, and day of his death and departure, and deliuer the same to such treasurers, as shall pay the sayd wages euery moneth, in writing, so as the truth of the number of souldiers may appeare to the kings treasurer and

Take wages for more then serue. Dayes.

maister

maister of the kings musters, for the time being in ỹ behalfe, he shal forfeit to the king for euery such default fiue pounds, and be imprisoned by the space of one moneth, and lose his roome and office. Forfeit fiue pounds.

No Captaine shall graunt to any of his souldiers appointed to serue vnder him, in any towne or fortresse kept with garrisons of souldiers, any licence or passports to depart from his seruice, but onely the Lieutenant, or any other as is aforesayd, vppon paine of imprisonment, as well of the Captaine as souldier so offending, at the discretion of the sayd Lieutenant. Euery Lieutenant vppon the paine of ten pounds, shall cause to be proclaimed the whole effect and contents of this Act that is to say, euery Lieutenant of any army in euery field to proclaime this Act euery moneth, and that euery of the kings deputies of any fortresse, & Captaine of any fortresse, to proclaime this Act within his charge, once euery quarter in a yeare: and euery person giuing to the Lieutenant true information of any the offences aboue remembred, shall haue for his labor one moneths wages of him that shall be found faulty, to be payd by the hand of the treasurer, vpon the warrant of the Lieutenant, or any of the others aforesayd. Captaine. Souldier. Licence. Lieutenant. Imprisonment. Proclamation. Euery moneth. Euery quarter. One moneths wages.

It is lawfull to the sayd Lieutenants, and other the sayd persons, to retaine in his or their owne hands, to their owne vse of the wages of his or their souldiers, the summes following, that is to say, fiue shillings eight pence for the liuery coate of euery common souldier, and thirteene shillings foure pence for the coate of euery gentleman souldier for one whole yeare. No manner of Lieutenant or any other the sayd persons, shall be charged or preiudiced by vertue of this Act for lacke of his number retained, as is aforesaid, for or cõcerning any souldier or souldiers, as shal happen to die during his seruice, or to be sicke by the visitation of God, or that shall depart against the will of the Lieutenant, or other before named, vnlesse it shal be in default of ane of them. This Act shall not be preiudiciall or hurtfull to any hauing vnder them retinue of Retain wages. Coate. Souldiers die. Depart against the will of the Captaine,

Houshold seruants.

Gift of tenants.

Aid reserued by lease.

Couenant to find horse. &c.

Wages retained. Victuall. Armour. Prest mony.

souldiers for the not payment of the kings wages to their houshold seruants, & other whom they shall dayly find & giue meat & drinke during the sayd seruice of warre, nor to charge any person for ỹ taking or receiuing of any gift or reward of any of his or their tenants or friends, towards the relieue, ayde or helpe of the same persons, being commaunded by the kings Maiestie for to serue in warres, or otherwise to finde men on horsbacke or on foote, aswell within this Realme as without, nor for the gift, reward, ayde or helpe, reserued or couenanted to be payd or giuen to any person appointed to serue in the wars, or to find horse or men to serue, by reason of any grant, couenant, reseruation, custome, or tenure, not to charge any Lieutenant or other aboue named, for detayning or receiuing of any part of the sayd souldiers wages, towards or for ỹ paymẽt of victuals, harnesse, weapons, or for any prest mony prouided and deliuered to any such souldier.

4 & 5 P. & M. cap. 3

Imployed in seruice.

And by the said statute made 4 and 5 of Philip and Marie, ca. 3. It is ordained, that euerie article, clause, prouiso, & matter contained in the sayd Act of 2 and 3 of Edward the first, shal stand, remaine, and be in their full force, strength and effect, and yet neuertheless, where in the said Act of 2 and 3 of Edward the first, it is prouided that no person or persons shall be charged for the taking or receiuing of any gift or reward of any of his or their tenannts or friends towards the relieue, ayd or helpe of the said persons, being commanded to serue in warres, or otherwise to find men on horses or on fot within this realme or without, nor for the gift, reward, aid or helpe reserued or couenanted to be paid or giuen to anie person appointed to serue in warres, or to find horse or man to serue by reason of anie grant, couenant, reseruation, custome, or tenure, any thing in the said act to the contrarie notwithstanding, as by that Act and Prouiso more plainly appeareth. Yet by the said Act of 4 and 5 of Philip and Marie, it is enacted that no person or persons shall or may by colour of the Prouiso mentioned in the sayd Act of 2 and 3 of Edward the first, exact or demaund, or leauie any summe or summes of money, horse, armour

armour, or any other thing, other then shal be imployed forth-with in the present seruice of those warres for which it is leaued, the which summe or summes of money, horse, armour or other thing, or asmuch thereof as shall not be left, spent or consumed in the said seruice, shall be rendred and restored to such person or persons, as paid or deliuered the same vpon the penalties and forfeitures contained in the said Act. And by a braunch in the statute of 4 and 5 of Philip and Marie, cap. 2. it is ordained, that if any souldier shall make sale of his horse, harnesse, and weapons, or any of them, contrarie to the forme of the statute made in the second and third yeare of Edward the first, that then not only the said souldier shall incurre the penalties of the statute, but also that the said sale made by such souldiers, by anie person knowing him to be a souldier, shall be void against him that sold, or set forth the said horse, harnesse, and weapon, or any of them, to or for the furniture of such souldier to serue with the same.

Money rendred backe.

Sale of harnesse, horse, or weapon.

Sale void against the setter forth.

Also touching Sea-markes, for that they are necessary for the safetie of her Maiesties Nauie, and others to be conueyed into the Ports and hauens, it is ordained by a statute made in the eight yeare of the Quenes Maiesties raigne that now is, that the Maisters, wardens, and assistants of the Trinitie house at Detford Strond, shal at all times at their costs, make, erect, and set vp such Beacons, markes, and signes of the sea, in such places of the sea shores and lands neare the sea coasts or fore-lands of the sea onely for seamarks, as to them shall seeme most meet, needfull and conuenient, wherby the danger may be auoyded and escaped, and ships come into their ports without perill. And that all the said Beacons, marks & signes at the sea coasts shall be continued, renewed and maintained from time to time.

Sea-marks.

8. Eliz.

Beacons.

Markes.

Renued.

And it is further ordained by that statute, that no steeples, trees, or other things now standing as Beacons or marks for the sea, whereof to the owner or occupier of the place where the same doth grow or stand, before the first day of March next comming, notice shall be giuen by the Quenes Maiestie

Steeples, Trees.

Notice

vnder her signet, shall be at anie time after taken downe, felled, or otherwise cut downe, vpon paine of an hundred pound: and if the offender be not worth so much, then to be deemed outlawed *ipso facto* to all intents and purposes. And lastly, for that there is a notable law set downe touching how euerie man must furnish himselfe with harnesse and armour for the warres, I haue thought good to set downe this Table, whereby you may shortly see the effect of the statute concerning the same, made in the fourth and fift yeares of Philip and Mary.

Forf. 100 li.

Outlawed.

Statute of Armour.

And thus with my most humble prayers to the Lord of Hosts for the preseruation of the Queenes Maiesties person, and this noble Realme, and to giue vs grace to be true and faithfull subiects to her Highnesse and her Crowne, and to discouer all traiterous and false hearted Subiects to the same in time, I end this simple Treatise, the 20 day of Ianuarie 1599 in the one & fortieth yere of the most peaceable raigne of our most gratious Queene, whom Almighty God for his great mercie graunt long to liue and raigne ouer vs. Amen.

Armour

Armour.

	Horses or geldings demilances with armour for them, whereof the one halfe shall be horses at the least, with furnitue.	Light Horses with their furniture of harnesse & weapon.	Corslets furnished.	Almain rivets, plate coates, ?rigadines, or Corslets furnished.	Pikes.	Long bowes.	Sheafes of arrowes.	Steele caps or Sculs.	Blacke Bils or halbards.	Harquebusses.	Morians or Salets.
Euerie person temporall shall keepe, &c. which hath estate of inheritance, or freehold inlands, &c.	1000 l.b.6	10	40	40	40	30	30	30	20	20	20
	1000 marks	6	30	30	30	20	20	20	10	10	10
	400 lib. 2.	4	20	20	20	15	15	15		6	6
	200 lib 1.	2	10	10	10	8	8	8		3	3
	100 lib.	2	3	2	3	3	3	3		2	2
	100 marks	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		1	1
	40 lib		2	2	2	1	1	1		2	2
	20 lib.		1		1	1	1	1		1	1
	10 lib.			1		1	1	1		1	1
	5 lib.			1		1	1	2	1	1	
Goods.	1000 marks 1, or 18 Corslets furnished.	1	2	2	2	4	4	4		3	3
	400 lib.	1 or 9 Corslets		1	2	2	2	2		1	
	200 lib.		1	2	1	2	2	2		1	1
	100 lib.		1	1	1	2	2	2			
	40 lib.			2		1	1	1	1		
	20 lib.			1		2	2	2	1		
	10 lib.					1	1	1	1		
Penalties forfeited for not having in three moneths to the Queene an informer. &c.	10 lib. the horse, 3 lib. the furniture 3 lib. the demilance.	10 lib. the gelding, 3 lib. the furnit.	40 shillings.	20 shillings.		10 shillings.	10 shillings.	10 shillings.	10 shillings.	10 shillings.	10 shillings.

THE AVTHOVR TO his Booke.

Farewell, to learned skill thy ſelfe ſubmit,
Of this to write, I thinke thou art not fit,
For TVLLIES eloquence a thing more meet,
How to perſwade with words both mild & ſweet:
Yet maiſt thou ſerue, I hope, without diſgrace,
Till better come, & then thou muſt giue place.